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From the Atlantic Monthly.

VESTA.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

O Christ of God! whose life and death
Our own have reconciled,
Most quietly, most tenderly
Take home thy star-named child!

Thy grace is in her patient eyes,
Thy words are on her tongue;
The very silence round her seems
As if the angels sung.

Her smile is as a listening child's
Who hears its mother call;
The lilies of thy perfect peace
About her pillow fall.

She leans from out our clinging arms
To rest herself in thine;
Alone to thee, dear Lord, can we
Our well-beloved resign.

Oh, less for her than for ourselves
We bow our heads and pray;
Her setting star, like Bethlehem's,
To thee shall lead the way!

From Scribner's Monthly.

HOLIDAYS FOR MIDDLE-AGE.

Now that the fire is beginning to burn on library and parlor hearths in the evenings, and the curtains are to be drawn close, and the most devout lover of Nature gives up the stroll in shady lanes, or the row on the moonlit river, and comes in doors for the winter, it is worth while to consider what is to be done in doors. The work is ready for everybody who chooses to do it, but the relaxation, the rest, the stimulant which is to fit us for the work—what is that to be? For fashionable classes this matter of amusement is [illegible] almost as inflexible grooves as drudgery for the poor. For men or young people, too, it [illegible] itself naturally. The father of a family has his clubs, his [illegible] meeting, or at least his quiet newspaper, cigar and slippers at home—precisely the browse which he needs after the friction of the busy day. The boys and girls have their concerts, their lectures, the thousand [illegible] "sociables," "accidentals," [illegible] which they contrive to flock together, to chirp like young birds in May, and, perhaps, [illegible]. But the wives and mothers, [illegible] women no longer young—what is to be their tonic? They certainly need it. The American mother of a family is the real mainspring of [illegible], and the more faithful and intelligent she is, the more she usually has. [illegible] work with her hands (in the larger majority of cases she does work with her hands) but it is she who in any case oversees and gives life to a dozen different interests. Her husband's business, the boys' education, the girls' standing in society, the baby's teething, the sewing, [illegible] for them all, the daily process which [illegible] and which recur daily and hourly in her brain—a very dull [illegible] but always quite willing [illegible] for those she loves. [illegible]

[illegible] who brought him home [illegible] last night, how to give Jenny another year of music lessons, how to contrive to [illegible] of her old [illegible] in the kitchen all the while [illegible]. She has not only [illegible] and skill of body which her daily life does not draw upon. Her husband comes and goes to his office [illegible]. She has the parlor, the dining room, to shut her in day after day, year after year. Women, without using a tithe of [illegible] in the world [illegible] ... [illegible] amusement. It is a natural craving for this necessity—amusement—which drives them to tea parties and sewing circles which men ridicule as absurd [illegible].

There is no reason why our women, who are notably rational and shrewd in the conduct of the working part of life, should cut themselves off thus unnaturally from the necessary relaxation or make it either costly or tedious. Let every mother of a family who reads Scribner resolve not to put off the holidays until old age, but to take them all along the way, and to bring a good share of them into this winter. Let her give no ball, no musical evenings, no hot [illegible], but manage always to have her [illegible] pretty, sweet and comfortably provided, and to be always ready for any friend who may come to her. Let her set apart an evening, if possible, when her rooms shall be open to any pleasant friend who will visit her, the refreshment to be of the simplest kind, and above all if the table chance not to be well stocked, or the friends are not agreeable, let her take [illegible] all difficulties with easy good humor. It is not necessary to take every bull of trouble by the horns; if we welcome and nod to them as to cheerful acquaintances they will usually trot by on the other side of the road.

Let her take our prescription for the winter, and our word for it, the spring will find fresher roses in her cheeks and fewer wrinkles in her husband's forehead.

A HEART-RENDING TRAVELER'S TALE.—My most pleasant trip was in the bark-rigged yacht Mnemosyne. A few minutes sufficed to show her [illegible] in [illegible] order, even in the most minute particulars. Among the multiplicity of inmates on board was a Greek physician and philosopher, a native of the Island of Scio, who had sojourned in Egypt, where he had viewed the pyramids, the obelisks and the sphinx, and had also been shown the sarcophagus of the Ptolemies. He had spent a decade under the tuition of the Egyptian Hierarch in acquiring a knowledge of hieroglyphics, as well as metaphysics, psychology, and physiology, to which he added ichthyology and zoology. Of the two latter sciences he exhibited fine specimens, among which was a swordfish, a salmon, and an ichneumon. He had traversed the Arabian desert, where he beheld with unspeakably thrilling awe the phantasmagorically illusive phenomenon of a magnificent mirage. He had also crossed the Himalayas under the guidance of a dervish in a chaise drawn by a gazelle, a camelopard and an ostrich, having gone to India to purchase unadulterated naphtha, onycha, and assafœtida, which with bdellium, cantharides and other medicaments he compounded in an antipathetical cataplasm. There was also a Chinese who characteristically advanced the thesis that all chronological [illegible] except from Confucius are anachronisms, to support which he used much rhetoric, and uttered many hyperbolical synchronisms. [illegible] round the coast of Sicily without danger from Charybdis, we at length entered the Archipelago and in due time arrived at Cephalonia, where we disembarked and separated in paroxysms of unfeigned grief, after exchanging souvenirs consisting of a chameleon, a Cupid in amulet in lapis-lazuli, an Esquimaux sledge, and an antique signet, in the form of a rectangular parallelogram.

Bridget, in reply to a remark of her mistress, who said that she had put too much garlic in the omelet, replied that she did it so that it would not taste so strongly of the eggs, which were bad.

KINGS OF BUSINESS.

Representative Men—The Right and the Wrong Way of Working.

[Extracts from the Lecture of James Parton, delivered in Cooper Hall, New York, October 14.]

THE MAGNITUDE OF RICHES.

I can well believe the story of John Jacob Astor's saying that a "man who is worth $250,000 is just as well off as though he were rich." The mind easily becomes habituated to these new magnitudes. Thomas Brassey, the English railroad contractor, had at one time eighty thousand men in his employ, whose wages came to about $500,000 a week, and they were at work in eight countries—England, France, Spain, Italy, Venezuela and Austria. He wrote a note one day ordering ten thousand wheelbarrows and three thousand wagons. In the course of forty years he constructed, or helped construct, one hundred and fifty railroads, and he did all this with less fuss and worry than many a man experiences in running a peanut stand. We have a greater than Thomas Brassey in Cornelius Vanderbilt, who, at eighty, quietly makes up his mind that the time has come for a four track railroad between New York and Buffalo. Some one said to him, "I don't know of any four track roads." "I don't," said he. "But the Central must have two more tracks, and I hope to live to see them laid." And probably he will. The care of an estate of $40,000,000 and the management of all his railroads only occupy him two hours a day, and during that short time he does not appear to be very busy. By 1 o'clock he is usually on the road, erect, magnificent, driving a pair of fast horses in an open wagon, unattended.

There are higher spheres of labor than making thousands, in which the great resources of our kings of business are employed with widely beneficial effect of another kind. Many of you have seen in Broadway the great and spacious publishing house of the Appletons. Ascend to the fourth story and you find an apartment about fifty feet square, fitted up with desks and pigeon holes, and occupied by about thirty or forty gentlemen, writing, studying, proofreading, most of them advanced in life and several venerable, with grey hairs and great names. This is the working room for the writers for "Appleton's Cyclopedia." In this room the whole mass of human knowledge on all subjects and sciences is gathered, and re-stated in such a manner as to make it conveniently accessible to all the American people who can read. And this work went on for two years before the first volume was ready for the printer. No individual, no college, for the learned could produce such a work. It becomes possible only by the union of a large body of learned persons with the capital, enterprise and skill of men of business. Similar works are executed by the Harpers and others, and I do not doubt that the system is destined to still more remarkable triumphs in the future.

And now the question occurs, What are these uncrowned monarchs of the modern world? What are they? Whence do they originate? By what means do they accumulate their great resources? In what respect do they differ from the men who attempt similar career and fall out of the course disabled and defeated? Is it the virtue or the want of virtue that gives their success? These are interesting questions, because these men are the masters of our modern world. They carry the purse of [illegible] every body, and it is [illegible] the check which is the power.

As a rule these Kings of Business begin life near the bottom of what is called the social scale. [illegible] applied to the Bishop of [illegible] for advice how to bring up his son so that he would get forward in the world. "I know of but one way," replied the bishop; "give him parts and poverty." "Well then," said the father, [illegible] "if God has given him parts I will manage as to the poverty." Another English [illegible], Lord Derby, mentioned a curious circumstance in point the other day. At a gathering in Australia four people met, three of whom were shepherds on a sheep farm. One of these had taken a degree at Oxford, another at Cambridge, and the third at a German university. The fourth was their employer, a squatter, rich in flocks and herds, but scarcely able to read and write, much less to keep his own accounts. I [illegible] venture to say the squatter knew sheep, knew land, knew markets, knew wool. It is an important and interesting fact that both in Australia and America the founders of large business are as a rule unlettered men, whose college was a rough and long grapple with material things.

It is also true that they usually take hold of only a little, of some plain work that lies under their noses, and keep to that until it is [illegible] into something large and magnificent. The wealthiest and the most powerful house of business in Europe is that of the Rothschilds, who provide for belligerent kings the sinews of war. The founder of the house, one hundred years ago, was a boy in his father's money changing office at Frankfort on the Main. He discovered that some of the coins in which his father dealt had an artificial value as specimens, and he used to spend the first day of the week—the Jews' first day—in picking out such coins from the mass for sale to collectors. That was the beginning of his career. He took hold, you will observe, of the work that lay most obviously before him.

HOW SOME MEN BECOME RICH.

Isaac Rich, who left a million and three quarters a year or two ago to found a college in Boston, began business thus. At eighteen he came from Cape Cod to Boston with $3 or $4 in his possession and looked about for something to do, rising early, walking, observing, closely reflecting much. Soon he had an idea. He bought three bushels of oysters, hired a wheelbarrow, found a piece of board, bought six small plates, six iron forks, a three cent pepper box and one or two other things. He was at the oyster-boat buying his oysters at 3 in the morning, wheeled them three miles, set up his board near a market, and began business. He sold out his oysters as fast as he could open them, at a good profit. He repeated this experiment morning after morning, until he had saved $130, with which he bought a horse and wagon and had five cents left.

"How are you going to feed your horse?" asked a stable keeper, who witnessed this audacious transaction.

"I am going to board him at your stable."

"But you're a total stranger," replied this astute Yankee. "And until I can trust you more than a week." The next morning the lad, who had established a good credit with the oyster man, bought thirteen bushels of remarkably fine oysters, which he sold in the course of the day at a profit of seventeen dollars. So he was able to pay for his horse's board. And right there in the same market he continued to deal in oysters and fish for forty years, became king of that business, ended by founding a college, thus affording a new illustration of Professor Agassiz's theory that the consumption of fish is serviceable to the brain.

So Astor on reaching New York with his capital of seven flutes and a few shillings goes to work beating furs for two dollars a week and keeps at this until he is able to build Astor Houses and Astor Libraries. So Girard finding himself at Philadelphia during the Revolutionary war, when the town was held by the British troops, all ordinary business being paralyzed, [illegible] bottling claret for the English officers, and followed up that clue until it made him the chief merchant of Pennsylvania. William Chambers, the founder of the great publishing house of Edinburgh, coming out of his apprenticeship at nineteen, with five shillings capital, set up a book stall with £10 worth of books, all bought on credit. The Harpers began by cautiously printing five hundred copies of "Locke on the Understanding," and Daniel Appleton by publishing a minute volume, bound in blue paper, two and a half inches square, called "Crumbs of Comfort." George Stephenson, brakeman to a steam engine at the mouth of a mine, began, it is true, by soling his sweetheart's shoes and demanding a kiss in payment. But this was only a youthful sally. Her name, however, was Ann, and she was a servant girl. But soon he began to tinker at his steam engine, and kept on at that way until he invented the locomotive, and created, with the aid of his son, the railway system.

In these lecturing tours which are far more instructive to me than I can be instructive to any one else, I frequently see immense establishments, and always visit them when I can. Nine times in ten, if I am told their history, I am informed that the founder was a poor man, who began business on next to nothing. In Chicago, a few years ago, a mechanic invested his whole capital and credit, too, in the making of one rough strong farm wagon, the first ever made west of the lakes. It was all he could do to live while he made it, and if he had not had the good luck to sell it immediately, he would have been in a sorry plight. When I was there twenty years after, he had a factory which turned out an excellent wagon every seven minutes. Last winter in Norwich, a beautiful town near the centre of New York, I went over David Maydole's manufactory, where one hundred men were employed in making hammers, enough you would suppose, to supply the world with hammers. He is one of the most perfect examples of a King of Business I have ever met with in my life. If every King of Business were such as he we should have the millennium the year after next. A plain little man he is, past sixty now, but in the full enjoyment of life and in the full enjoyment of his work. Upon being introduced to him in his office, not knowing what else to say, and not being aware that there was anything to be said or thought about hammers—having, in fact, always taken hammers for granted—I said, "And here you make hammers for mankind, Mr. Maydole."

"Yes," said he, "I've made hammers here for twenty eight years."

"Well then," said I, still at a loss for a talk opener, "you ought to be able to make a pretty good hammer by this time."

"No, sir," said he, "I never made a pretty good hammer. I make the best hammer made in the United States."

And so he does, every hammer is made most carefully by hand and tempered over a slow fire as delicately as Delmonico's cook broils a steak for his pet gourmand. The hickory handle is put to it that has been seasoned for two years, and it is a hammer that has to show itself anywhere in the world. There's thought, and conscience, and good feeling, and high principle and business sense in it. It speaks its maker's praise wherever it goes, and as long as it lasts, and it will last very long indeed. He did me the honor to give me one, which has ever since hung conspicuously in my room, admonishing me to work, not light, not too much, nor with a showy polish for any vain pretense, but as well as I can every time, never letting one thing go till I have done all that was possible to make it what it should be.

Upon our return to the office and going over the works, he told his story. It is a representative story. Twenty nine years ago, when he was a [illegible] blacksmith, six carpenters came to the village from the next county to work upon a new church, one of whom having left his hammer behind came to the blacksmith's to get one made, there being none in the village store.

"Make me a good one," said the carpenter, "as good a one as you know how."

But said the young blacksmith, who had already considered hammers and arrived at some notion of what a hammer ought to be, and had a proper contempt for cheapness in all its forms, "perhaps you don't want to pay for as good a one as I can make."

"Yes I do. I want a good hammer."

And so David Maydole made a good hammer, the best probably that had ever been made since Tubal Cain, and one that perfectly satisfied the carpenter. The next day then his five companions came, each of them wanting just such a hammer, and when they were done the employer came and ordered two more. Next the storekeeper of the village ordered two dozen which were bought by a New York tool merchant, who left a standing order for as many such hammers as David Maydole could make. And from that day to this he has gone on making hammers until now he has one hundred and fifteen men at work. He has never advertised, he has never pushed his business, never borrowed. He has never tried to compete with other makers. He has never reduced the price because others reduced theirs. His only care has been to make a perfect hammer, to make as many such as people wanted, and no more, and to sell them at a fair price.

SECRETS OF SUCCESS.

It is essentially the same story with all these Kings of Business. They learn how to do something supremely well and then they keep on doing it better and better. Near Pittsburgh, there is the great Cambria Iron Works, which employ 7000 persons in making steel rails and iron—a large town of people, all in the service of one company. "What is the secret of such a development of business as this?" a visitor asked of the President and ruling spirit, Daniel J. Morrell. His answer was: "We have no secret. We always try and beat our last batch of rails. That's all the secret we've got, and we don't care who knows it."

In Philadelphia Henry Disston & Sons sell five tons of saws every day—a number equal [illegible]. [illegible] saw is very thin and light. Forty years ago he landed on these shores, aged 14, with his father and sister, and two days after landing the father died, leaving those two orphans alone in a strange land. He got work in a saw shop, and by and by began business for himself in a small cellar. The simple secret of his marvelous prosperity is that he studied saws to the very uttermost, both theory and practice, and learned how to make better saws than had ever been made before.

Why are the Rothschilds the first bankers of the world? Because in a business career of one hundred and two years they have never failed to keep an engagement. Why is the Chemical Bank in New York the most solid and profitable bank in America? Because in the panic of 1857 when the other banks ceased to pay gold for their notes the Chemical did not and never has. When gold was at 280 if you presented one of its fifty dollar notes at the counter and asked for its equivalent in gold you got fifty dollars in gold. Why is the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford the best of its kind in America? Simply because after the great fires of New York, Portland, Chicago, Boston it did what it had undertaken and engaged to do—paid its losses. When [illegible] found that he had been awarded the contract for conveying supplies to the different forts in New York Harbor, [he] stared with astonishment. He had disdained to compete with the other boatmen in price, but had offered to do the work on just terms. The commissary saw his surprise and said to him, "Don't you know why we have given this contract to you?" "No," replied the youth. "Why, it is because we want this business done, and we know you'll do it."

In the whole world I do not believe there can be found a business fifty years old which is not founded on the principle of rendering an equivalent for all that it receives. Honesty is the rock upon which all enduring success rests.

I was very much struck during the late panic with three rules which Vanderbilt gave me in Wall street.

"First—Never use what is not your own.

"Second—Never buy what you can not pay for.

"Third—Never sell what you haven't got."

From what sources of apprehension and remorse a man would be saved by the observance of those rules.

Next to honesty I think we must place as a condition of kingship in business, knowledge. I have observed that the men who take the lead in affairs, whatever else they lack, are sure to possess a most intimate and entire knowledge of their branch of business—such a knowledge as can be got only by taking hold and doing every part of it. Girard, as a sailor, mate and captain, had visited every port with which as a merchant he traded. He knew the men, the people, the markets. Astor, with a pack on his back, had tramped over the whole of that region of New York and the lake country. No man ever knew furs as he knew them. He loved a fine fur as a connoisseur loves a fine picture. Stewart has the best touch for silk or velvet and the best judgment of colors of any man in his establishment. All the Harpers, young and old, began by setting type and working the press. The late John Walter, proprietor of the London Times, called at the office of the paper one day before going to the House of Commons, of which he was a member. While there a courier brought in a package labeled "Immediate and important," which he found to contain news of the greatest interest. It happened that all the compositors were gone to dinner. He took the dispatch to the composing-room, set the type himself, and by the time the men came back he had it all ready to go into a second edition, which was immediately issued. He knew the business from top to bottom—knew it in his brain and knew it in his fingers.

So Horace Greeley, on returning from his first visit to Europe, made up the summer's news for the Tribune before she entered the harbor. The steamer arrived at 6 in the morning, after all the papers had been printed. Going straight to the office, he too found the compositors all gone home, and the pressman just preparing to go. He began forthwith to set the news in type, and he never left the case till it was all ready for an extra. Then he started up town to see his family. Old Jonas Chickering, old Mr. Steinway, could make a piano from the legs to the keys, every part, outside and inside. The original Delmonico was himself an admirable cook. A thousand examples could be given, showing that the capital of a house of business is not money, but brains.

SELF CONTROL A NECESSITY.

Again. Before a man can be a King of Business or a king of men, he must be monarch of himself. A great part of the secret of being able to control others is self control. I remember Robert Bonner pointing out a person going by the office of the Ledger and saying "I worked by the side of that man for years setting type, and a very good workman he was. Do you want to know the reason why he is still a journeyman printer and I am not?" I did want to know the reason. "Well," said he, "the reason is this. He used to buy five-dollar pantaloons, and as soon as they began to look shabby he cast them aside; but I bought coarse strong three dollar ones and wore them out. That's the reason."

There is a great deal in merely being able to feel money in your pocket, and not spend it. I must own that it is a very rare gift with the literary class. I have known a young writer in receiving thirty dollars for an article, invite a friend to dine with him at Delmonico's and ordered two bottles of six dollar wine. Such men, whatever their talents, usually remain drudges and slaves all their lives. The simple reason, in fact, why property, always and everywhere, gets into such enormous masses, is that it is the nature of the strong to husband their resources themselves, and it is the nature of the weak to squander both. If you want to test a young man and ascertain whether nature made him for a king or a subject, give him a thousand dollars and see what he will do with it. If he is born to conquer and command, he will put it quietly away till he is ready to use it as opportunity offers. If he is born to serve he will immediately begin to spend it in gratifying his ruling propensity. That propensity may be, usually is, perfectly innocent. In my youth, for example, books were my temptation, and many a fierce tussle I have had with it while standing before the window of a bookseller. The first time in my life that I ever had two dollars at once, I instantly bought a Shakspeare with it. Knowing my weakness, I used to leave my money at home, when I had any, in order not to be surprised into buying a book; but feeling that this was a base cowardice, a contemptible avoidance of the enemy, I afterward made it a point always to have money in my pocket. Often I have courted temptation, standing before a window, gazing upon some particular book that I had been longing to possess for many months, and then stalking away with a proud consciousness that I might have bought it and [illegible]. But, in my case this was not strength, but mere vulgar necessity. The strong men are they who really might lawfully and properly indulge an expensive taste, and yet can wait till they can indulge it with absolute safety.

In the stony counties of Pennsylvania, now enjoying the fifth generation of solid prosperity, they build a stone barn before they build a house of stone, and though the house is usually good enough the barns are generally better. "To be thus is nothing," says the strong man, "but to be safely thus." This feeling is very powerful in men who conquer the world; it is weak in the men over whom victory is gained. Christophe, Black Emperor, used to say, "Put a bag of coffee in the mouth of Hell, and a Yankee would be sure to go after it." Of course he would, why not? The happiness of a human being rests upon three pillars. First, a clean conscience; second, good health; third, a sound pecuniary condition. If that bag of coffee is necessary for the attainment of this third main stay of happiness, let us by all means go where it is to be found.

Of course there is such a thing as going too far for your bag of coffee. Some men do really forget that after all business is only a means to an end. Their minds run entirely to business. A Harvard Professor tells me that he went down to one of the beaches on the New England coast to bathe, one stormy day, but the man in charge refused to let him go in on account of the dangerous swell. On his way back he expressed his disappointment and indignation to the driver of the omnibus. "Well, I'll tell you how it is," said the driver, "we don't like to have strangers come down here and get drowned. It hurts the beach." This man evidently had business on the brain.

KINGS OF BUSINESS KINGS OF MEN.

But all these qualities that I have mentioned—honesty, knowledge, self control, resolution, perseverance—will not make a man a king of business. An individual left alone, the greatest man that ever lived, can not accomplish much unless he knows how to avail himself of the services of others. I remember hearing Mr. Prang, the great chromo maker, say that the hardest thing he ever had to learn was to keep his own hands off the work. It was so much easier and quicker to take hold and do a difficult thing than to get another person to do it. But he soon found that the master of a large establishment must use all his skill and energy in doing just that, for it is only by doing nothing that he can do everything. A king of business is a king of men. He knows how men feel and think, what are their ruling motives and their disturbing foibles, where human nature is weak, where strong, and what makes men contented and discontented. He is a judge of men, and knows how to pick out the men he wants, and keep them by treating them as he would like to be treated in their place.

Almost every day I pass the stage door of Wallack's Theatre in New York and I notice there the same door-keeper whom I saw on duty in the same situation when the father of the present Mr. Wallack opened the establishment twenty years ago. When I enter the theatre in the evening I hand my ticket to the person who took my ticket from me on the opening night. I see there the same money takers, ushers, and actors year after year—men grown gray in the service. In this fact we have a part of the reason why this theatre holds its own against all competition and in spite of all changes in the public taste. Generally speaking, no business is more precarious than the theatrical, but this theatre's business is as steady as that of an old bank. I have been there hundreds of times and never saw a non-paying house. The manager knows how to select the right men, and also how to make it their interest and their pleasure to remain.

It is precisely the same with the great publishing house of the Harpers. There are many men now in those vaults who have been with them all their lives—came as boys, and are now gray haired sires. They have several men who have been in their establishment over forty years. The simple secret is they are good judges of men, and treat them with steady justice and consideration. If you visit the Cambria Iron Works before mentioned, where 7000 men under one chief convert iron ore into steel rails, you will find the same illustrations of the same truth. "We find," said the President, (Mr. Morrell) lately, "that the more we do for our men, the better they do for us." The men are encouraged and assisted to their own houses, to maintain a reading room and library, and to get the best obtainable teachers for the schools.

"This is my home," added Mr. Morrell on the same occasion, "and I want my family to live in a civilized, intelligent, Christian community, not in the midst of ignorant and turbulent savages."—Honest David Maydole, hammer artist, practices the same system—strict in maintaining the discipline of the shop, but ever willing to make it easy for a good workman to buy a lot and build a house, and paying wages in full to any true and faithful man during sickness long or short—once for two years.

In going over the letters and dispatches of Napoleon Bonaparte—I detest him, but he had his good points—nothing struck me more than the pains he took to distinguish and gratify the men who served him. Unlike the late perjurer, usurper of his name and throne, he usually appealed to the generous and heroic nature, punished seldom and little, rewarded often and bountifully, censured seldom, often praised, never degraded, but was always eager to confer honor. He showed a curious ingenuity in inventing new ways of gratifying his soldiers. Two hundred men rushed across the bridge of Lodi, swept by thirty cannon, and thus began the victory. He caused the names of those two hundred men to be printed and the list stuck upon the church door of every parish where any one of them lived. What reward could have been so thrilling to the troops, or brought more conscripts to the standard of the young General? I think I could pick out from the 22,063 documents of this collection as many as one hundred similar modes of rewarding soldiers. Nelson, too, was most solicitous for the health, comfort and honor of his men.

Traverse the world over, search the history of our race, all times and wherever you find a man truly superior to his fellows, a natural king of men, born to command, you will find him attentive to the interests and to the feelings and to the dignity of those who execute his will. If he is not man enough to be so from good feeling, he is man of business enough to do it from policy. If there is any one here who snubs persons dependent upon him, begrudges them their just compensation, cares nothing for their interests or honor, that man is not naturally a master; he is one by accident only; he belongs by birth or breeding, or both, to the class of the defeated and the servile. He is merely a beggar on horseback, and perhaps stole the horse.

Strange to say, ladies, there are no queens of business, unless we may call Mr. Worth of Paris, one—the great dressmaker of Europe—or Madame Clicquot, whose name, I am sure none of the young gentlemen of the business college have ever seen upon champagne bottles. As this college numbers young ladies among its graduates and pupils, there will doubtless be business queens enough in the future. Let them be sea captains if they will.

SLAVES OF BUSINESS.

In our complicated modern life, a man may get together an enormous mass of property and yet never become a king of business. There are kings and there are slaves of business, and it is not till a man has made a fortune that we can certainly tell to which of these classes he belongs.

It was said during the late panic of an enormously rich man who makes great pretensions to religion, that he could lose three millions of greenbacks without feeling it, but the loss of five dollars worth of his religion would bankrupt him. He was a slave of business, inasmuch as he regarded the accumulation of money as an end and not as a means. He valued his five millions only as a means of getting another five. No man is such a slave as one in whom the gentler affections are dead, and who lives only to accumulate property. The late Edwin Forrest was a melancholy instance of this. He used to din in the ears of his patriotic and generous friend, Murdoch, "Work, work while you can, money is power." It was a strange mistake for such a man, who had had peculiar experience of the powerlessness of money to bring into a human life one gleam of joy. Other men, generous and good, get drawn into a roaring whirlpool of business, from which they have not the strength to escape, nor the less are slaves of business. I heard one of these, some time ago, relate how he became a slave, and how at last he escaped from slavery. At the age of twenty eight he began making iron and steel at first—made $6,000 worth per annum upon a capital of $150,000. It was that absurd disproportion between capital and product in which made him a slave, always anxious, often in terror, always overworked. For fourteen years he toiled eighteen hours a day and hardly had a personal acquaintance with his own children. At length the victory was won. He had a capital of $5,000,000, 2,500 men employed, the finest works in America—a little town of brick cottages—and his paper gilt edged. But he had now become the slave of the vast business, because he had not taken care to train and fit men to do the difficult part of the work, finding it easier to do it himself as it was for the moment. So he kept on, called every morning at 6, away to the store before 7, at the counting room till 9, then to the works, where he remained till 2. After a hasty dinner he hurried away to the mine, getting home to tea at dusk. After tea, more [illegible] he would drive around to his office and estimate till midnight. Then to bed and instantly to sleep. But one night after such a day of toil—three hard days work in one—sleep came not to his eyes for hours, and when at last it came, it was not the deep sleep to which he was accustomed. Many such nights followed. Then one morning while he was in the midst of an abstruse calculation suddenly his brain lost its grasp of the problem. He could not fix his attention upon it. He forgot the early steps of the process. He was obliged to give it up. A short journey abroad seemed to restore his mental power, but a few days after his return at the same hour in the morning again he lost it. He tried to think of some way of amusing himself, [illegible] but he could think of nothing but to go to the dentist and [illegible]. He failed in this attempt to cheat his physician, for while waiting in the dentist's anteroom he fainted dead away and had to be carried home. Now for the first time in his life he took his case into serious consideration. He had been accustomed to bestow upon iron. He studied the brain as if it had been a new kind of steel. He saw his error and what is much more difficult and unusual, he reformed his life. He became intimately acquainted with his children, spent every evening at home, took time for any innocent pleasure that fell in his way, bought a nice pair of horses, drove them every fine day, and so fully recovered his health. I caught sight of him the last time I passed through smoky Pittsburgh, seated in a light wagon, looking very well—a happy, broad chested King of Iron.

But for one man who has the resolution to conquer a fixed habit of overwork ten die of it in the midst of their days. It is not, I repeat, till a fortune is won, that we can tell whether a man is master or slave, and this is particularly true of the present time when a mere flash in the pan like Fisk can get control sometimes of a large mass of property. Of our rich men we can say, by their foibles shall we know them. A few of the stupidest and vulgarest destroy their children by indulgence and by neglect. We had recently in New York, during the war, a father who gave his son aged twenty $100 every Monday morning. Nothing indeed tests a man's manhood so much as the manner in which he deals with his children. To make a fortune is not easy, but to bring up a child fit to inherit it is very difficult. Here is the touchstone which indicates with almost unerring certainty whether a man is master or servant of his fortune. Is he master, then he uses his wealth to make it a good to his children. Is he slave, then he permits his wealth to effeminate and sensualize them, to make them vain, selfish and helpless. A man must be extraordinarily wise and strong who in the compass of one short lifetime can both acquire riches and learn the difficult art of being rich without doing his family an harm by it.

PERILS OF PURCHASED SERMONS.—In a village not far from London, the rector and curate, returning from their summer holidays, resumed their duties the same Sunday. The curate took the morning service, while the rector officiated for a friend in a neighboring church, but the rector was present in the evening, to preach after the curate had read prayers. The sermon in the morning was considered so good that the congregation congratulated themselves upon the effects which the change of air had on the preacher's style and powers generally. The rector ascended the pulpit and gave out the same text which had formed the subject of the curate's discourse in the morning. Very soon, however, those who were there in the forenoon found that it was not only the same text, but the same sermon, and their faces assumed a variety of expressions. There were not many pleasant countenances in the whole church, with the exception of the preachers, who were not quite unconscious of the day's history and its consequences. There was one face that bore upon it a painful expression and that was the curate's. The more he tried to look severe and indifferent, the more he looked abashed and intensely horrified. In short, the two worthy personages had unknown to each other purchased a copy of the same sermon, it is stated, lithographed, and they had the ill luck, without communication with each other, to select the same sermon to inaugurate their return. Nothing, we believe, has come of this little misadventure beyond a harmless joke or two. How the rector and curate got on is not known, but the villagers are very good natured people, and one old man (the sexton)—of course a very regular attender at church—declared that the oftener he heard the sermon the better he liked it.

PARIS TRADE LAWS.—The laws in Paris almost compel honesty in many branches of business, where fraud is not readily detected by the casual purchaser. A jeweller who sells plated or washed articles even though he may also sell gold and silver goods of the standard quality, is obliged to place the word "imitation" where it can be plainly seen by customers, so that they can be on their guard. If a grocer is detected in selling adulterated articles he is heavily fined, his name and place of business is published at his expense in the official journal, and he is compelled to expose in his store for a specified time a placard stating that he has been fined for selling adulterated goods. But few are willing to run such risks, as detection is sure death to a further prosecution of business. The kinds and quantities of coloring matter used in the manufacture of confectionery are prescribed by ordinance, upon recommendation of the Academy of Science. The law also regulates the price of work in many branches of business, and it is not always indispensable, as here, to make a close bargain in advance. If I have gas or water put into a house, have rooms painted or papered, and even have a house built, and fancy that the bills are exorbitant, I can send them to a sworn officer who makes them conform to law, and with the award the citizen is obliged to be content.—*Correspondence Hartford Courant.*

A Washington newspaper claims to have made an impression on a gas company. Don't believe it.

THEODORE WINTHROP.

Killed at Great Bethel, June 10, 1861.

BY GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

How often in the summer old days
Before the war's sharp summons blew
We strolled through all these woodland ways,
While loud the bluebird sang and flew!

How gayly of a thousand things
We talked; and rustling through the leaves,
We sang the songs of other springs
And dreamed the dreams of summer eves!

To this bold height our footsteps came,
Our eyes beheld that distant sea,
To-day I sit and call his name
And know he will not answer me.

O friend, beyond this voice of mine,
Beyond these eyes, this lifted hand,
[illegible] in a youth divine,
I see thy gracious figure stand.

We do not count [illegible] lost,
Divided though our ways may be,
[illegible] by different [illegible]
Still sailing the [illegible] sea.

No cloud of death can long obscure,
No [illegible] with my doubt [illegible]
The love that keeps the old faith pure,
Contented whether there or here.

A "GAUNT" REPRESENTATION.—Hartford has had a representation of "Griffith Gaunt" and a paper of that place remarks apropos of the performance: "What a beautiful combination of scenery it was in the duel to have green trees at the sides and a snow-covered winter scene at the back! There's something one doesn't see in nature, and art should transcend nature. People don't pay their admission fee to look at what they can see as well outside. In the jealous scene by another stroke of taste, the Cumberland County horse pond was represented by a delicious Italian Venetian canal with arched bridges and colonnaded buildings. It was a pleasant contrast indeed. Nor were the efforts at variety confined to the scenery. In the dress of the male actors the latter part of the last century was represented; in that of the ladies the latest fashion of to-day, and the sheriff was like an entry clerk. Such trifles as the Roman Catholic priest in his shaven crown in a bedraggled velvet riding coat, one of the fox hunters in dirty linen without vest, and the fact that after a supposed interval of seven years the actors reappeared in the same clothes as before—we wish they'd make such clothes now a days—such trifles were thrown in for general delectation. We congratulate this company. They are apostles of truth. All sham, all make believe, all illusions fly at their approach. Not the veriest booby could for a moment be deceived, and attach a seeming of reality to the goings on upon the stage. Not the most excitable imagination could invest this performance with a poetic atmosphere."

A DAUGHTER OF THE GODS.—A London correspondent of the Boston *Post* says of the Empress of Austria: "Elizabeth of Bavaria is still, at the age of thirty seven, the handsomest crowned head of the gentler sex in Europe. She has not the perfect regularity of features and superb repose which so strikingly yet distinguish the ex-Empress of the French, nor the girlish prettiness and sparkling *naiveté* of the Princess Dagmar, to be the Empress of all the Russias, but her beauty is more brilliant, striking, expressive than either. To see her, you would never guess that she was more than thirty. She is a brunette with large very dark eyes, very black, abundant shining hair, a face rather short than long, a fine, handsome, pensive mouth set upon a chin which the originals of the Greek sculptures might have envied, a nose slightly—very slightly—*retroussé*, an expression haughty but not ill-natured, a proudly imperial expression, and she carries her head about in complete harmony with this proud imperial consciousness. Her form, too, is simply magnificent, all well rounded, straight, supple and replete with the most perfect womanly symmetry, and it is all the more attractive as she has not the fashionable slope of shoulders of which Eugenie set the examples."

DISCOVERIES IN THE COLOSSEUM.—A Roman correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "Fragments of marble, roughly sculptured, which are thought to have ornamented the base of the interior of the arena, have been recently found in the excavation of the Colosseum. These sculptures give a vivid idea of the combats of the arena and will have an historical importance. Gladiators, tigers, lions, elephants, and bears are represented in the heat of the combats. On one piece of marble is seen a gladiator with a long iron lance, who fights with two bears that threaten to attack him. Another sculpture represents two gladiators fighting, one with a shield and another with a lance. It seems that the heavy iron shield could be used also as an offensive weapon, and this variety in the advantages and disadvantages of the combatants made the result of the struggle more interesting."

PARIS SENSATIONS.—Do you remember the Man with the Fork, who was one of the Parisian sensations last winter? He has just had two rivals—one of whom, a patient at the Hotel Dieu, in a fit of delirium seized and swallowed a portable thermometer which a young medical student had incautiously left within his reach. As he took the precaution of chewing it before he swallowed it, he was relieved without much difficulty, the broken glass being removed by means of clotted milk and emetics, and the quicksilver taking care of itself. The other incident had a more tragic termination. A little girl who was playing with one of those toy balloons which are blown up by the breath, was in the act of inflating it, and drawing in her breath rather suddenly the collapsed balloon went down her throat, lodging there and causing the poor little creature's death by suffocation in a very few minutes.—*Cor. Press.*

A COLLECTION OF COSTUMES.—A Paris correspondent says: "A curious feature in the Industrial Art Exhibition is the collection of costumes dating from the most remote times down to the present day, and beginning with the extreme east to end with the various sections of the South American Peninsula. The collection of costumes alone has cost the State £6,000. It contains, among other things, astonishing specimens of robes and mantles of various epochs from Japan, China, India and Persia, splendid Italian tissues of the sixteenth century, with samples of the royal, ecclesiastical, military, civil, theatrical and popular habiliments of every age and country, or, where these could not be procured, statuettes, medals, paintings, frescoes, vases, &c., representing the missing objects."

BARON GRANT'S MANSION.—The *Academy* says: "Mr. Albert Grant, the donor of Leicester square, is having built a mansion which promises to be the finest in London. It is situated in the High street, Kensington, and the building and ground cover an area of more than fourteen acres. The house is in the Renaissance style, and has a frontage of 200 feet. Some idea may be formed of the extent of the work from the fact that during the past two years 650 men have been daily employed. The total cost will exceed a million sterling. When completed the house will contain a grand hall and staircase in white marble, a picture gallery and three dining-rooms *en suite*, a ball room eighty five feet long, and three stories of bed-rooms reached by steam elevators."

MAJOR ANDRE'S POCKET-BOOK.—The pocket-book taken from the person of Major John Andre by his captors, September 23, 1780, has been presented to the Connecticut Historical Society by Rev. A. L. Whitman, of Groton, Conn., and has been placed in the exhibition hall of the society in Hartford. This interesting relic was for many years, and until his death, in the possession of Mr. Joshua Barrell, of Bridgewater, Mass., (and afterward of Turner, Me.,) a soldier of the Revolution, from which it passed more than forty years ago to his grandson, Rev. Mr. Whitman. It will hereafter be preserved by the side of Arnold's watch, which has been for many years in the cabinet of the Historical Society.

A certain hostess, whose table is noted for its uniformity of dishes, has a brisk daughter who electrifies her mess boarders with the following parody, sung to an accompaniment on a fifty-dollar piano: "While beefsteak and venison costs lots of cash, be it ever so grisly, there's nothing like hash, the scrapings and leavings of no use elsewhere, when mixed altogether make excellent fare. Hash, hash, good meat hash! Be it ever so grisly, there's nothing like hash! A stranger from home, hotels dazzle in vain! O, give me cheap eating-house food that's more plain; the waiter who gayly re-echoes my call for a nice plate of hash or a single fish ball. Hash, hash," etc.

From Chambers's Journal.

ANTICIPATION.

When failing health or cross event
Or dull monotony of days,
Has brought me into discontent
That darkens round me like a haze,
I find it wholesome to recall
Those chiefest goods my life has known,
Those whitest days that brighten all
The checkered seasons that are flown.

No year has passed but gave me some,
O unborn years, nor one of you—
So from the past I learn—shall come
Without such precious tribute due.
I can be patient, since until
The days that seem [illegible]
Such future golden hours are [illegible]
As those I see amid the past.

CITIES OF OUR COLONIAL LIFE.—The chief cities of our ancestors were all scattered along the sea coast. There were no large towns in the interior. Albany was still a small village, Schenectady a cluster of houses. To those vast inland capitals which have sprung up on the lakes and great rivers of the West our own country offered no parallel. Chicago and St. Louis, the centres of enormous wealth and unlimited commerce, had yet no predecessors. Pleasant villages had sprung up in New England, New Jersey, and on the banks of the Hudson, but they could pretend to no rivalry with those flourishing cities which lined the sea coast or its estuaries, and seemed to our ancestors the abodes of luxury and splendor. Yet even New York, Philadelphia and Boston, extensive as they appeared to the colonists, were insignificant towns compared to the European capitals, and gave no promise of ever approaching that grandeur which seemed to be reserved especially for London and Paris. In 1774 the population of New York was perhaps 20,000, that of London 600,000. The latter was thirty times larger than the former, and in wealth and political importance was so immensely superior that a comparison between them would have been absurd. Boston, which has crowned Beacon Hill, pressed over the Neck, and covered with a magnificent quarter the vast space that was once the bed of the Charles River, was in 1774 a town of 15,000 or 18,000 inhabitants closely confined to the neighborhood of the bay. The Long Wharf may still be seen on the ancient maps, the Common was as far a public resort. The Hancock House was illuminated at the repeal of the Stamp Act, and the Sons of Liberty raised on the Common a pyramid of lamps, from the top of which fire works lighted up the neighboring fields. But Beacon Hill was still used by its owner as a gravel pit and it was feared by the citizens that he might level it altogether. The Boston of 1774, which proclaimed freedom and defied the power of England, would scarcely rank to-day among the more important country towns. New York was more populous, but it was still confined to the narrow point of land below the Park. The thickly built part of the town lay in the neighborhood of Whitehall. Some fine houses lined Broadway and Broad street, but to the west of Broadway green lawns stretched down from Trinity and St. Paul's to the water. Trees were planted thickly before the houses, in front of which railings or balconies were placed, and in the summer evenings the people gathered on the housetop to catch the cooling breeze. Lamps had already been placed on the streets. Its villas covered the environs, and even the Baroness Riedesel, who had visited in the royal palaces of Europe, was charmed with the scenery and homes of the citizens. Extravagance had already corrupted the plainer habits of the earlier period. The examples of London and Paris had deeply affected the Americans [illegible] people of New York [illegible]. Broadway was thought the most splendid of avenues, although it ended at Chambers street. And twenty years later, when the City Hall was built, and it was called by Dwight [illegible] the finest building in America. The streets of New York and Boston were usually crooked and narrow but the foresight of Penn had made Philadelphia a model of regularity. Market and Broad streets were ample and stately. The city was as populous as New York and perhaps the possessor of more wealth. It was the first city on the continent, and the fame of Franklin had given it a European renown. Yet Philadelphia when it rebelled against George III was only an insignificant town clinging to the banks of the river, and New York invited the attack of the chief naval power of the world with its harbor unprotected and its whole population exposed to the guns of the enemy's ships. The Southern cities were still of but small importance. Baltimore was a small village. Virginia had no large towns. Charlestown had a few thousand inhabitants. Along that immense line of sea coast now covered with populous cities the smallest of which would have made the New York and Boston of our ancestors seem insignificant, only these few isolated centres have sprung up. The wilderness still covered the shores of Long Island, New Jersey, Delaware and the Carolinas, almost as in the days of Raleigh.—*Harper's Magazine.*

A PRIMA DONNA'S TOOTH.—Mme Pauline Viardot, the ever to be remembered Fides in Meyerbeer's "Prophete," had one of her incisor teeth in her upper jaw longer than the rest of her pearly jewels, which somewhat damaged the beautiful expression of her physiognomy. A few evenings before the production of the "Prophete," during one of the general rehearsals of that opera, Meyerbeer went into her room in the theatre, and advised her that he could not consent to let her sing Fides. "How so?" exclaimed the great artist, stupefied at such a dreadful revelation. "Am I wrong in the interpretation of any part of the role? If so, you should tell me, sir, and I will correct myself." "Madam, you are a perfect Fides, and I could not dream of any tragedian songstress to sing and play better than you," answered the maestro, "but—but—you cannot perform Fides—unless—" "Unless what?" quickly replied Pauline Viardot, bursting into tears. "Unless you submit to a painful surgical operation, and I guess you won't, madame, you must have that overgrown tooth sawn to the level of the others." "Oh! sir, it must be horrible. Surely I'll be dead before the excision is over." "Not at all, madame. I have just ordered the dentist of the Queen of Prussia to come to Paris for the express purpose of attending your operatic majesty, and you may rely on his unsurpassed skill." As it was the *sine qua non* condition imposed by the hard to please maestro, Pauline Viardot made up her mind to confide her beautiful teeth to Herr Mallkestrom, M. D., who first chloroformed her, and with consummate dexterity removed at once the obnoxious bit of ivory. A few nights after that terrible trial Pauline Viardot won her crown of immortality in that *role* of Fides, in which she will never be equalled. When the tremendous echoes of the enthusiastic applause and *rappels* had abated and the artists were allowed to leave the stage, Giacomo Meyerbeer, trembling like a child with emotion, respectfully took Fides' right wrist, to which he adjusted a diamond bracelet worth 30,000 francs, in the middle of which and surrounded by rubies, stood the small piece of tooth that for so many years had been prominent in the great artist's features.

At a tea party in Washington, where General Butler was a guest, the hostess glancing over the table, perceived his cup unfurnished with an important implement, of which he was supposed to appreciate the value. "Why, General Butler," she exclaimed, in a little womanly flutter of consternation, "Haven't you a spoon?" "No indeed, madame," quickly responded the General, springing from his seat with well-acted earnestness, and slapping his pockets, one after the other, "upon my word madame, if you don't believe me, madame, you may search me!" The applause which greeted this spontaneous sally may be more easily imagined than described.

In one of our Sabbath schools not long since the question was asked, "Who was the strongest man?" After much ineffectual attempt at answering by the class the teacher said, "Samson." Whereupon one little codger asked, "Is Samson stronger nor Mike McCool?" This is equal to Bob Young's attempting to explain to his class the state of things in the Temple when Christ made a scourge of small cords and drove the money-changers out. "You see," said Bob, "they had a whole lot of things in the church for sale." "Oh, yes," said little Sam, "*just like we had in our church once.*" Bob is down on fairs in churches now.

A correspondent among the lakes of Maine writes that he asked a boy which was the best of several small lakes for fishing. The boy answered: "Lake Pemaquattsaquapissamoquanddy mixeum." At this point the correspondent walked away, reached a neighboring lake, fished three hours, and returned. On his way home he met the boy where he had left him, still looking on the ground, and just finishing the name—"plocsikuhugensunggi." The writer dates his letter at "Lake Munkahunkoobogsquatakookoonata."

ODDS AND ENDS.

Men of color—Painters.

Connecticut makes [illegible] all the billiard balls. Wooden nutmegs are played out.

A lady correspondent of a Western journal thinks there ought to be a statute of limitation against the reappearance of long lost husbands.

Grandma Victoria has now her twenty-fifth grandchild, of the Duchess of Edinburgh, and the eldest of the two dozen is but sixteen.

"Stimulants do not give strength, comets do not give heat, and revolutions do not give liberty." Evidently Philarete Chasles [illegible] level.

In Sacramento a polite horse car conductor so pleased a rich widow that she married him. All the surplus population are now applying for situations.

An irate brute man walking along the streets, regarded the moon with sovereign contempt. "You needn't feel so proud," he said, "you are full only once a month, and I am every night."

A pleasing young woman created a sensation in Norfolk recently by riding about the city in a mule cart and giving serenades on an accordion.

"Can you do the *Landlord* in the Lady of Lyons?" said a manager to a seedy actor. "I should think I might," was the reply; "I have [illegible] a great many landlords."

"A New York State woman owns five acres of peppermint [illegible]." An enviable woman, certainly. She has but to marry a man with a barrel of whiskey and a hogshead of sugar to have [illegible] fifteen or twenty times a day for the rest of her life.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* says that the celebrated Orange County milk flows from the udders of the cows through the veins of the [illegible] into the pail of the milkman and so to the mouth of the consumer. That sounds like the hydrant of milk, but it may be said.

A portion of the cargo of a steamboat bound up the Ohio river recently was 600 live snakes destined for the Cincinnati Zoological Garden. The collection was from Nashville and represents every species of snake except three, indigenous to the United States. Each specimen had a box to itself.

We turn to the right on the street rather than to the left, as is the English rule. Our sisters [illegible] the outside, where they cannot well see whether their [illegible]. If [illegible] the English rule [illegible] on the inside so that they can see the danger of a collision.

A [illegible] keeper was recently brought before the [illegible] on the charge of cruelty to his daughter. It [illegible] that the girl who was frequently left in charge of the gate used to allow her sweetheart, a young farmer, to drive his cart through free. She [illegible].

A little 5 year old at [illegible] ... "Look here, [illegible], don't you know what you're [illegible]" ... [illegible]

A Pendleton county (Ky.) [illegible] is very exact in business matters. He had the county [illegible] some time ago by lending it $1,000 at [illegible] per cent interest, and was called upon [illegible] to pay off the [illegible]. After a long calculation [illegible] the sheriff was surprised to see that he had calculated the interest up to the very hour of the day—10.20 A. M.

[illegible]

The Rev. Mr. B—— passing Deacon B——'s premises one evening, was greatly horrified at hearing the pious deacon's swearing in [illegible] accomplished manner at his cows which had just kicked his milk pail into the middle of [illegible]. Observing his minister looking over the fence at him the deacon said, apologetically, [illegible] "I shall never be able to enjoy religion as long as I keep that cow."

The Ravels made their first appearance in this country at the old Park Theatre in New York, in 1832. There were four brothers—Antoine, Gabriel, Jerome, and Francois. The brothers are all living except Antoine. They have an elegant hotel where they reside at Toulouse. They were in this country from 1832 up to the outbreak of the war, when they retired upon the large fortune that they had made in this country to the privileges of private life.

A CHEEKY REQUEST.—A certain snob, an American, hearing that Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, had the finest wine cellar in Paris, wrote him a note stating he contemplated giving a dinner party, and would like to purchase from Lord Lyons half a dozen bottles of fine old port. He added a postscript that he was prepared to pay handsomely for a prime article. In reply he received a note from the Ambassador's secretary enclosing a card bearing the address of a well known wine merchant on the Rue de la Paix.

The father of Miss [illegible] had always forbidden her to marry an actor, and of course she chose a member of the old gentleman's company, whom she secretly wedded. When [illegible] knew of it he was furious. "Have I not," he exclaimed, "forbidden you to marry a player?" The lady replied, with downcast eyes, that she had not disobeyed. "What, madam! have you not allied yourself to the worst performer in my company?" [illegible]

Mademoiselle Patti did not wish to play one night, and feigned sickness. The manager sent the physician to her bedside to see what was the matter. On his report *la belle* Patti was obliged to appear. During all the play the pretended sick one was continually uttering little cries of acute pain. "Poor girl!" said every one, "are you then suffering so much?" "Oh! I am terribly sick!" "What does the doctor say is the matter?" "Here is his report to the manager: 'The sickness of Mademoiselle Patti is an inadmissible hypothesis.' Oh how it hurts me."

Not long since, there was a very extensive revival at Cobb's Corners. Among the converts was a man who had grown gray in the advocacy of the doctrines of Universalism. He rose at one of the meetings and delivered himself thusly: "My dear brothers and sisters. Many of you have been acquainted with me these many years as a Universalist. I have taught many of you that doctrine. I have exhorted you to accept the same. I have been a firm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation—that all men would ultimately be saved. But I thank God to-night that I hope for better things."

A SINGULAR REVENGE.—The Lawrence (Mass.) *Sentinel* says that a number of months since a Haverhill man desired some accommodation of the Boston & Maine Road but was refused. This action so provoked him that he determined to get square by some means, and at length noticing that there was no draw in the railroad bridge near the city he determined to put the Company to the expense of building one. So he commenced building a schooner of about 200 tons at a point above the bridge and now, as it is nearly ready to launch, he will soon [illegible] sail down to the bridge and demand passage, which the railroad people must grant him, whether or no.

Public Opinion is receiving contributions upon the vexed question "What is a gentleman?" Every one appears to have some ideas of the title, founded upon a study of his own individual character. It is difficult to tell exactly what constitutes a gentleman, but it is a very easy task to find out, according to his own estimate, who is one. The editor of *Public Opinion* need only inquire of every man he meets at least in the United States, "My friend, do you conscientiously, truthfully and emphatically believe yourself to be a gentleman?" His answer in ninety-nine and one-half cases out of a hundred would probably be, "Yes sir!—that's just what I am."—*Inter-Ocean.*

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Bucks County Gazette.

JESSE O. THOMAS, Editor.

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All communications should be addressed to JESSE O. THOMAS, *Bristol Pa.*

The canon against Ritualism was adopted by the Episcopal General Convention by an overwhelming vote. The clerical vote, by dioceses, stood ayes 30, noes 2, divided 1; the lay vote ayes 34, noes 2, divided 1.

The *Mirror* thanks four men cannot speak for thirty seven but is content to pass that point, and reviews the motives of the four that read the *Mirror* out of the party. If the *Mirror* speaks the truth, they are a very bad lot individually or collectively.

A New Orleans special to the New York *Herald* says that the registry just closed shows that one person in three of the total population of the city has been registered. The Republicans charge the Democrats with having manufactured 4000 illegal naturalization papers, while the Democrats say they have detected 2,000 Republican repeaters. The total registry in the State is estimated by Governor Kellogg at 145,000, with the blacks about 6,000 ahead of the whites.

Sunset Cox wasn't a grabber. He voted against the salary bill, and returned the money the result being his degradation from his proper place on committees and in the House. Now he gets even: "I trust that those who enjoyed my discomfiture and rendered my last session socially and personally, uncomfortable, because of the salary bills have had a pleasant time among their constituents. Most of them remain at home to gild the calm current of domestic bliss."

"The result of the recent election in Indiana" observes the Milwaukee (Wis.) *Republican*, "undoubtedly blasted the Presidential prospects of Senator Morton. This ambitious and able man has long been preparing his forces for the Presidential campaign of 1876. But it is conceded in political circles that no man can nourish the hope of a Presidential nomination from a partisan Convention when he cannot command the vote of his own State. But, it concludes, When Speaker Blaine, in September last, carried Maine by so triumphant a majority, returning an entire Republican delegation to Congress and a large majority in the Legislature, we made the remark that he was the growing man of the Republican party for the next Presidency, and the recent result in Indiana has strongly confirmed that opinion.

The *Mirror* and *Express and Reform* are now the only Democratic newspapers in Bucks county, the Doylestown *Democrat* having declared against the declaration in the State and County platforms that the Democratic party is in favor of a return to the simple style and plain customs of former times.—*Mirror.*

As the *Mirror* and *Express and Reform*, according to the resolution adopted by the Standing Committee of the Democrats of Bucks county, have forfeited every right to be considered as organs of the Democratic party, we will have to presume, in the light of the statement above made by the *Mirror* that the Democratic party of Bucks county is now without an organ. Whether the loss is irreparable or not, or whether the party is a gainer we will not conjecture.

While on the "Organ" question it may be well to remark that the Chicago *Inter Ocean* fills the bill when it talks of the Grant Honore wedding. This is a sample of the melodious strains furnished for the delectation of its readers. Although this wedding did not number in its train a retinue of titled nobles although no heralds trumpeted forth the march of kings and princes there knelt before that flowery altar as fair a bride as ever wore a coronet. In a social and political point of view this wedding which has robbed Chicago of one of its finest daughters, is not only an auspicious one, but one which augurs well for the future progress and importance of the Western States. It sounds very nice. But why, we ask in all candor, does the marriage of a son of the President in a political point of view augur well for the future progress and importance of the Western States. The music is a little above common comprehension.

Gen. Grant having allowed the cheat on news to filter through his great mind causes the Organ to say: "There is the very best authority for the statement that the President has grown weary of the third term talk and has intimated his purpose to publicly define his position on that subject at an early day. He will disclaim all hope or ambition for a re-election, and will assert his purpose not to be a candidate again even if he should be renominated in convention. From the same source the information is had that the White House ticket for 1876 will be Washburne, of Illinois, for the first place and Speaker Blaine for Vice President. It is understood that Blaine will consent to take the second place. This statement of the President's position with regard to the third term project comes from such a quarter and in such a shape that it is entitled to the fullest credence as will be demonstrated by the action of the President within a few weeks."

The election in Pennsylvania takes place on next Tuesday. Perhaps every voter in the county has by this time made up his mind whom he will support, and all that can be said now will not likely influence the mind of a single voter. And yet we would like to impress it upon those of our readers who have the privilege of the ballot, that so far as the county offices are concerned that party considerations should not govern their action. The party is but the shell that contains the kernel. Everything else being equal a man will vote for the persons nominated by his party because his party affiliations are not lessened by an obnoxious candidate. If however the party presents a man for office whom he deems unworthy of confidence, or if the opposition has a candidate whose personal qualities are eminently fit for the position, there is no reason why he should be compelled to sacrifice his own notions of what is the correct thing to do, at the bidding of a political organization. It should be remembered that in casting a vote for candidates for local offices the selection does not in any manner affect questions of national importance. As we have said before, the currency, tariff, and other questions are in no wise controlled by a County Commissioner, Treasurer, Coroner, or other minor officer. These are offices that should be filled by the best men irrespective of party and it is the duty of the citizen to contribute to this end. In the selection of Assemblymen, however, voters should bear in mind that they are also casting their ballots for a Senator. The Legislature this fall has a United States Senator to elect, and it will depend upon the political complexion of the next Assembly whether that Senator will be a Republican or a Democrat. This item should therefore be taken into account, and each voter must in his own judgment consider its importance in making his decision. We will not discuss the merits of the candidates, but only trust that the selection will do honor to the county.

THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK

The State Elections.

The following table exhibits the November elections in brief. In each State where a general ticket is in the field the highest State officer to be elected is named. The asterisk (*) denotes Legislatures that will elect United States Senators. It should be explained that the Louisiana election occurs November 2 all others November 3, and that the Louisiana Senatorship is for a term already begun (claimed by Pinchback) while the other Senatorships are for terms to begin with the next Congress.

States	To be elected		
Alabama	Governor	Legislature	Congress
Arkansas			Congress
Delaware	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Florida		Legislature*	Congress
Georgia			Congress
Illinois	Treasurer	Legislature	Congress
Kansas	Governor	Legislature	Congress
Kentucky			Congress
Louisiana	Treasurer	Legislature*	Congress
Maryland			Congress
Massachusetts	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Michigan	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Minnesota	Justice	Legislature*	Congress
Missouri	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Nevada	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
New Jersey	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
New York	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Pennsylvania	Lt. Gov	Legislature*	Congress
Rhode Island			Congress
South Carolina	Governor	Legislature	Congress
Tennessee	Governor	Legislature*	Congress
Texas			Congress
Virginia			Congress
Wisconsin		Legislature*	Congress
Territories			
Arizona		Legislature	Delegate
Idaho		Legislature	Delegate
Washington		Legislature	Delegate

THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CHANGES ALREADY IN THE SENATE.

State	Term expires March 4 1875	For the next term
California	*Hager*	Newton Booth
Connecticut	Buckingham	*W. W. Eaton—dem*
Delaware	*Bayard*	
Florida	Gilbert	
Indiana	Pratt	*A Democrat—dem*
Maine	Hamlin	A Republican
Maryland	*Hamilton*	*Wm. Pinckney Whyte*
Massachusetts	Washburne	
Michigan	Chandler	
Minnesota	Ramsey	
Mississippi	Pease	Blanche K. Bruce r
Missouri	SCHURZ	
Nebraska	TIPTON	A Republican
Nevada	Stewart	
New Jersey	Frelinghuysen	
New York	Fenton	*Dem. Francis Kernan*
Ohio	*Thurman*	*Allen G. Thurman*
Pennsylvania	Scott	A Republican
Rhode Island	Sprague	
Tennessee	Brownlow	
Texas	Hamilton	*Saml B. Maxey—dem*
Vermont	Edmunds	Geo. F. Edmunds
Virginia	Lewis	*R. E. Withers—dem*
West Virginia	Boreman	*A Democrat—dem*
Wisconsin	Carpenter	

Total of Senators whose terms expire with the Forty third Congress 25—viz: 17 Administration Republicans in roman; Independents elected as Republicans SMALL CAPS; 5 Democrats, in *italic* type.

The Senate at its adjournment stood 50 Administration Republicans, 5 Independents, 20 Democrats and 1 seat (Louisiana) vacant. The Democrats have already made gains of 5 seats.

THE STATUS OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE.

When the Forty third Congress assembled in December 1873 the House stood 195 Republicans 92 Democrats and Liberals, 5 contested seats vacant. At the end of the session a full House would have divided 201 Republicans 91 Democrats. We count as a Republican seat that which Pinchback, of Louisiana, might have had in the House had he not too confidently chosen to make his claim upon the Senate; also, the seat of Mellish, of New York, vacated by death. For convenience of reference we give the representation by States including elections already made for the Forty fourth Congress as follows:

	Forty-Fourth Congress Rep.	Forty-Fourth Congress Dem.	Forty-Third Congress Rep.	Forty-Third Congress Dem.
Alabama	—	—	[illegible]	
Arkansas	—	—	[illegible]	1
California	—	—	[illegible]	1
Connecticut	—	—		1
Delaware	—	—	1	—
Florida	—	—	2	—
Georgia	—	—	1	[illegible]
Illinois	—	—	11	[illegible]
Indiana	5	8	10	[illegible]
Iowa	8	1	[illegible]	—
Kansas	—	—	3	—
Kentucky	—	—	—	[illegible]
Louisiana	—	—	1	—
Maine	[illegible]	—	5	—
Maryland	—	—	2	1
Massachusetts	—	—	11	—
Michigan	—	—	[illegible]	—
Minnesota	—	—		—
Mississippi	—	—	[illegible]	1
Missouri	—	—	1	[illegible]
Nebraska	1	—	1	—
Nevada	—	—	—	1
New Hampshire	—	—	[illegible]	1
New Jersey	—	—	[illegible]	1
New York	—	—	[illegible]	10
North Carolina	1	[illegible]		[illegible]
Ohio	7	1	1	—
Oregon	—	1	—	
Pennsylvania	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—
South Carolina	—	—	5	—
Tennessee	—	—	7	1
Texas	—	—	—	6
Vermont	3	—		—
Virginia	—	—	5	4
West Virginia	—	1	2	1
Wisconsin	—	—	[illegible]	2
[illegible] States	—	—	91	[illegible]

SUMMARY OF THE ELECTIONS ALREADY HELD.

Forty-fourth Congress		*Forty-third Congress*	
Republicans	[illegible]	Republicans	46
Democrats		Democrats	14

A pretty reasonable interpretation of the October elections is given as follows by *The Indianapolis Journal*: "The only shape in which the financial question entered into the canvass as a political element was in so far as the panic of last year and its sequences were concerned. It is the disposition of the common mind to hold the party in power responsible for every evil of the times, from long drought to foreign wars, from deranged finances to the grasshopper plague. A good many unthinking voters doubtless held the Republican party responsible for the financial panic of last Fall, and for the hard time and scarcity of money which have followed. But this was done without any particular process of reasoning, and without any reference to the platform utterances or probable future action of either party. It was simply an instinctive and not very intelligent desire to punish somebody for the hard times which everybody feels but which nobody acknowledges the responsibility for, or exactly knows the cause of. So little part did the question of contraction or expansion play in the campaign that probably not one in a thousand voters in the State could tell to-day whether he intended to vote, or did vote, for or against one or the other." The New York *Tribune* thinks that *The Journal* might have gone a little further and admitted that the people were determined to protest against a third term for a National Administration which had displayed such conspicuous incapacity for solving the financial and other problems which have been before the national council.

A committee appointed by the National Executive Committee of the Union League, at its meeting in Baltimore on the 20th inst., called on the President, Secretary Bristow, and Postmaster General Jewell, on Monday, and presented resolutions approving the wise judgment of the President in selecting Messrs. Bristow and Jewell for the positions of Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General. Ex-Governor Newell, in presenting the resolutions assured the President that his administration was endorsed by the League and that they had no candidates for office to present, but simply desired to give him an assurance of their confidence and support. The President said he was happy to receive this assurance of confidence and support from the League, and glad to hear that the recent appointments in the Cabinet were so acceptable.

Lieutenant General Sheridan, who is now in the Indian Territory, telegraphs from Fort Sill under date of the 19th inst., that Lieutenant Colonel Buell destroyed a small camp of hostile Indians near the Staked Plains on the 6th inst., killing one Indian. Buell then continued the pursuit of the Indians up the Salt Fork of the Red river and successively destroyed Indian camps of 75, 5, and 400 lodges, driving the savages before him. At last accounts he was still in pursuit of the Indians. On the 18th a small party came into Fort Sill to ask terms for seven Comanche chiefs and their followers. Lieutenant Colonel Davidson was to move west with his column on the 21st instant.

It is proposed in England to provide separate cars for the accommodation of ladies on railroads and for the protection of men from improper advances!

Last year the Republicans carried Pennsylvania by a majority of 25,532.

NEWS ITEMS.

Only one salary grabbing Congressman out of sixty-three has been re-elected. The Chicago *Tribune* announces the fact.

The new elevator of the Wabash Company in Toledo the largest in the world, holds 1,200,000 bushels of grain.

The vintage this year in California is placed at 10,000,000 gallons, against 4,000,000 in 1873 and 2,000,000 in 1872.

Physicians are speculating upon probable paralysis occasioned by eating fruit put up in lead cans coated with impure or insufficient tin.

Burlington Iowa has a Base Ball Club called the Pretty Pets. They part their hair in the middle and wield the bat in yellow gloves.

The registration of voters in New York city was completed on Saturday. The total is 146,075, against 122,878 last year, and 140,010 in 1872.

The proprietors of *The Iowa City Press* offer the premium of a year's subscription to any one who will bring in "a well killed burglar caught in the act."

Dr. J. C. Ayer, the cathartic pill man is the Republican nominee for Congress vice Judge E. Rockwood Hoar in the Lowell (Mass.) District.

Mrs. B. Harman was elected Treasurer of Toronto by the Council of that city, on Monday evening. She received a majority of five votes.

At Orange N. J., on Saturday, Mrs. Elizabeth Creegan was fined $1,000 for cruel treatment of a child which she had obtained from a charitable institution.

A potato weighing four pounds (Early Rose) has been raised by Lewis Hansen of East Prairie, Minnesota. The distance round it the nearest way was 25 inches.

At the fair of the Muscatine (Iowa) Agricultural Association a young miss rode a fiery and untamed steed, bridleless, around the ring, only guiding the animal with her whip.

General B. F. Butler has taken the stump in his Congressional district, and will speak in several towns this week. Thompson, the opposition candidate, will make speeches after the General.

It is officially announced that the rebuilding of the Column Vendome will be commenced next month, and that the statue of Napoleon which is nearly finished, will be placed on the monument.

Five business failures were reported in Boston on Saturday, namely: J. H. Ford dealers in teas and coffees; C. S. Osborn trunks, S. House, Jr., hats and caps, C. C. McAleer, furniture, and J. Belcher, boots and shoes.

Rev. George Miles, an Episcopal clergyman, died on Saturday in Boston, from injuries received by falling from his berth in a steamship while returning from Europe. He was formerly a prominent clergyman in this State.

A blind Newport (R. I.) Spiritualist removed the body of his father from the sepulcher where it had rested for 30 years, in response to a communication from the departed, who complained that the grave was damp.

Mrs. Nelson, proprietress of the Nelson House, at Tooele, in Utah, was arrested and taken to Salt Lake City on Saturday by the United States Marshal for having voted illegally at the last election.

Mr. Motley the historian, is now once more in Holland. He is patronized by the Queen, the most literary of the crowned heads of Europe. She also greatly patronized Mr. Lecky and some time ago found him a wife among her maids of honor.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered a fine to be imposed on the Russian ship Sultan for entering the lower bay of New York, without a manifest or store list and attempting to leave for Philadelphia without entering or clearing at the custom house.

Mention is made of a wedding in Indiana, on a scale which one hardly expects to encounter outside of the pages of Rabelais. The happy couple together tipped 503 pounds, while 14 gallons of wine and 11 kegs of lager did gladly lure show forth the marriage table.

Monday Dr. W. A. Lusthund and Frederick Norris, two residents of Mercer county, Ky., quarrelled about the dividing line of their farms. Lusthund struck Norris with a switch, when both drew pistols. Lusthund was shot five times and died soon after. Norris was twice wounded.

At Tomaston Miss on Friday, a boy discovered traces of the Milford Bank robbers. He found a tin trunk in the woods containing envelopes marked with the amounts of money they contained, which were deposited in the Milford Bank. One envelope was marked "$7,000 of Cincinnati bonds." A pair of overalls, a jacket, a dark lantern and a mask were found near the box.

Third Assistant Postmaster General Barbour estimates that the Government is defrauded annually out of $1,000,000 by the use of washed postage stamps. It is believed that to carry out the fraud so extensively there must be an organized system for the purpose. The washing, in many cases, however, is so poorly done that it is readily detected, and the letter is sent to the dead letter office.

The people of Southwestern Nebraska are reported to be in a terrible state of destitution. Some of them it is said have been living for weeks on baked squash and pumpkin alone, and others have been restricted to one meal of "baked flour and water" per day. Hundreds, in addition to being deprived of food are reduced to nakedness. It is estimated that 10,000 people in Nebraska will have to be supported during the winter.

A private meeting of the Western Division of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, representing all the railroads west of the Ohio was held at St. Louis on Sunday afternoon to consider the reduction of wages as proposed by the various companies, and as partly carried out by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. After considerable discussion a resolution was adopted protesting against such reduction as unjust and uncalled for, declaring that it will not be submitted to.

The last wonderful canard as to dynastic complications in Germany is as follows: Louis, of Bavaria, is to abdicate. His brother, Maximilian, is incapable and cannot mount the throne, hence it will fall to Prince Leopold, husband of the Austrian Princess Gisele. But Leopold has no great notion of Bavaria for a kingdom; moreover, Bismarck has hold of him, and in the hands of Bismarck he is very soft clay. He also will abdicate and will be made King of Spain while Bavaria will be "annexed" to the confederation.

The negroes of the West India Islands are far more superstitious than religious, says a late writer. They are great cowards at night, shutting up their cabins tight as a drum to keep out the wandering spirits of darkness and their belief in fetichisms is almost incredible. The Obeah men do a thriving business, and it is seldom a boat goes to sea without enlisting the valuable aid of the man witch or warlock. The condition of the free negroes is one of ignorance, squalor and comparative destitution.

The Agricultural Report for 1872 contains a diagram showing the extent of the forest area yet remaining in Pennsylvania. Outside of Philadelphia, Montgomery county has the smallest proportion of woodland, only 7.8 per cent. Delaware county has 10 per cent and Bucks 10.9 per cent. The other older counties range between 12 and 25 per cent, while the northwestern section ranges from 32 in Clinton county to 88 in Cameron. The most heavily timbered counties remaining are Pike, McKean, Warren, Forest, Elk, Cameron, Wayne, Sullivan and Cambria, all exceeding 50 per cent.

THE THIRD TERM SCHEME.

VIEWS OF GERRIT SMITH

HE THINKS THE CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY MAY DEMAND GRANT'S RENOMINATION

From his letter to The Utica Herald, Oct 24

I said that this issue, which Democratic cunning is forcing upon Republicans, is premature. It will, probably be a year and two-thirds before the Presidential candidates will be put in nomination, and surely, it will be time enough then to decide whether to renominate Gen. Grant. The condition of the country may then be even more alarming than it is now and if the name of this world renowned soldier shall then be more likely than any other to keep this devil inspired Democratic party out of power can any man give an honest reason why his name should not be preferred? But to foreclose all argument at this point, we are told that even the immortal Washington declined a third term. Democracy is this, which sprung up long after his day, threatened to come into the ascendant? Moreover, would the people in that case have consented to his declining it? The question whether in 1876 Gen. Grant shall be the candidate may, in the situation of our country at that time, rise heaven high above all personal considerations. It may involve the life or death of the country. It is in this light, that I deny the moral right of any one to say that he will not vote for Gen. Grant in 1876. It is in this light, that I deny the General's moral right to say that he will not consent to be a candidate in 1876. We are all to keep step with providence and none are to go ahead of it. Let the dust of 1876 take care of itself.

I said that this "third term" issue is impertinent as well as premature. It is no less impertinent and unreasonable to require us to decide now whether we will go for Grant in 1876 than whether we will then prefer Morton to Conkling or Conkling to Morton. We shall better know Morton and Conkling at that time and better know which of them the circumstances of the country call for.

ANOTHER ORGAN REVOLTS

GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION PRONOUNCED WEAK AND FULL OF BLUNDERS

From the Baltimore American (Rep)

Though Grant has in general been a good President, he has had some serious failings and made some great mistakes. He has generally gathered weak and incompetent men around him, to the exclusion of better men. No great minds or leaders have challenged his administration. The best people of our country have been ignored in the public appointments. The great lawyers have not been appointed to places calling for lawyers, the great financiers to places of finance, the great business men to places of business, the great diplomatists to places of diplomacy. The result has been a remarkable deficiency in many departments of government, and general slipshod management is compared with other nations—as for example in regard to the Attorney Generalship Chief Justice Vienna Commissioners &c. Again, Grant has been easily managed by politicians, though no politician himself! It was the hope of our people that his lack of acquaintance and sympathy with politics would give us an unpartizan administration free from the favoritisms and abuses common to most of his predecessors. But when a man has no political sentiments himself, he will be led by those who have. In general the administration of Grant has been a weak one. There have been no great undertakings, no special prosperity of our country or our citizens, no unprecedented increase of immigration, or in the developments of our resources. Things have gone on well but not remarkably so. On the other hand, we have had great financial crises and one which is partly chargeable on him is at least has been relieved or at least mitigated by a better management of the Treasury Department. We have had riots and insurrections in the South, one of which at least—the Louisiana difficulty—owes its principal fullness to a blunder of his. We think therefore that though Grant has done so well that the people are generally satisfied with him—which is the principal strength of the third term movement—and though he is honest, upright prudent and safe, which further gives him a just hold on the people nevertheless there are not only not sufficient reasons why we should step aside from the general rules to re-elect him, but special reasons why we should not.

GOVERNOR DIX RESPONDS TO THE LOUD CRY

HE IS NOT IN FAVOR OF A THIRD TERM

At a large Republican ratification meeting, at Cooper Institute New York City Monday night Hon. William Orton presided. After the opening speech by Hon Edward Pierrepont the chairman announced Governor Dix who was received with great enthusiasm. He spoke of the propriety of giving preference to candidates who had risked life for the Union when opposed to those who were hostile to the Union or indifferent. Of course there were loud cries of "How about the third term?" Governor Dix said: "I did not come to thrust any opinions of mine into this canvass but since I am asked the question I will answer it frankly lest a misconstruction should be put upon my silence. I say then distinctly that I am not in favor of a third term. [Enthusiastic cheering.] I proposed sometime ago an amendment to the Constitution, extending President's terms to six years making him ineligible the next six and until this amendment is made I am in favor of the rule which had its origin in the patriotic breast of Washington, and was held sacred by his successors for three quarters of a century, and has acquired the practice force almost potential as if it was engrafted on the Constitution. I do not believe such a purpose exists anywhere. Washington and Jackson were rewarded by their country with the highest distinction in power to give, and they voluntarily retired from office after having a second time received the highest mark of confidence and gratitude of their countrymen. General Grant has been rewarded for his great services to the country by the same high distinction, and I do not doubt that when he deems the proper time to have arrived he will express a desire to be relieved from the cares of office and give by his action additional force to the example of his illustrious predecessors.

THE PRESIDENT MUST SPEAK

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY MEANS THE PEOPLE WILL TAKE A THIRD TERM IF IT CAN BE GOT

From The Philadelphia Press (Ind Rep)

The mysterious silence which has been maintained at Washington upon this subject has undoubtedly, and in effect in diminishing Republican majorities wherever elections have been held and the influence is particularly discernable in the recent elections in the Western States. The effect may be marked in the loosening of the tongues of several Cabinet officials who now seem to have ability to speak on a subject upon which heretofore they were dumb. They say that the President never had any idea of running for a third term. Much more good might have been done if they had said so six months ago, or if the President by a single letter and with a few words, had expressed himself upon the subject. The most remarkable manifestation is that of *The Washington National Republican* which is considered to be the President's organ, and which for months past has been urging the changes upon the third term theme. That Journal is now of opinion that a third term could have no attraction for Gen. Grant and there is no reason to suppose that he desires it. His inclinations are in favor of domestic quietude and peace. "It would be ridiculous" says *The Republican* "if he should come out in advance with a pronunciamento declining a renomination before it should be tendered him."

According to this latter suggestion nothing is to be heard authoritatively upon this subject. The President is to continue to stand in the position of one who watches the chances without being committed to any line of action. Thus, if a third nomination should be tendered him he might be governed by the appearance of things at that time. And if he declined the honor for good reasons, or if it were never tendered to him it might be claimed that he never desired it. This is a fast and loose policy which the Republican party ought not to allow to be played against it. Some clear and decisive avowal is necessary on the part of the President which will put this question at rest for ever.

$250,000 worth of property was destroyed at Georgetown, Mass., last Monday, of which Geo. T. Tenney & son lose $50,000, and whose insurance is about $30,000. The other sufferers are J. T. Dunbar, C. W. Tenney, Sheppard & Kimbal, I. D. Baster, R. R. Wilson, W. A. Harnden, J. T. Adams, Osgood & Tenney, and S. & L. Wilson. The large block known as the Masonic Building was also badly damaged.

The accommodating disposition of the officials at Washington since the election is said to be remarkable. There is a flutter in the nests.—*Cincinnati Commercial*

Kolp's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar.

The medical properties both of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar being so well known it is only necessary to state they have been united in a concentrated form, with several well known and highly efficient articles, which are used daily for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Tightness and Soreness of the Breast, and other Pectoral Diseases. Price 50 cents per bottle. Prepared only by C. H. KOLP, Graduate in Pharmacy, 163 North TENTH St. below Buttonwood, Philad a. 701

Special Notices.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP FOR THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION, COUGHS AND COLDS.

The great virtue of this medicine is that it ripens the matter and throws it out of the system purifies the blood and thus effects a cure.

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA INDIGESTION &c.

The Tonic produces a healthy action of the stomach, creating an appetite, forming chyle and curing the most obstinate cases of Indigestion.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT, &c.

These Pills are alterative, and produce a healthy action of the liver without the least danger as they are free from calomel and yet more efficacious in restoring a healthy action of the liver.

These remedies are a certain cure for Consumption, as the Pulmonic Syrup ripens the matter and purifies the blood. The Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, create a healthy bile, and remove all diseases of the liver often a cause of Consumption. The Sea Weed Tonic gives tone and strength to the stomach, makes a good digestion and enables the organs to form good blood, and thus creates a healthy circulation of healthy blood. The combined action of these medicines is thus explained will cure every case of Consumption if taken in time and the use of the medicines persevered in.

Dr. Schenck is professionally at his principal office corner SIXTH and ARCH STREETS Philadelphia every Monday where all letters for advice must be addressed. 718

CUT THIS OUT!

Free of Charge. Stop that Cough. Relieve that Hoarseness, prevent Consumption, cure your child of Croup by using DR. MORRIS SYRUP OF TAR, WILD CHERRY AND HOREHOUND. I have seen of the agency of this celebrated Remedy and will furnish any person that may desire it with a sample bottle FREE OF CHARGE, or every family can for $1.00. It is the best and cheapest article that I have. CHAS. R. WAVILL, Bristol, Pa. 487

FOR STYLISH AND ELEGANTLY TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS go to JULIUS SICHELS, Nos. 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street and No. 631 North SECOND street.

TURQUOISE SILKS IN EVERY SHADE imaginable you will find at JULIUS SICHELS.

FELT HATS AND BONNETS FOR LADIES and Misses. A large assortment at JULIUS SICHELS.

FRENCH FLOWERS—THE NEWEST DESIGNS and styles at JULIUS SICHELS.

OSTRICH FEATHERS AND PLUMES—THE largest assortment in this city at JULIUS SICHELS.

NEW STYLES OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS opened every day at JULIUS SICHELS.

TRIMMING VELVETS TO MATCH EVERY shade of dress goods at lowest prices at JULIUS SICHELS.

MISSES AND INFANTS TRIMMED HATS especially at JULIUS SICHELS.

SASH AND BONNET RIBBONS—AN END-less variety at JULIUS SICHELS, Nos. 107 and 109 North EIGHTH street, and No. 631 North SECOND street. 401

Bristol.

Notice.

THE Board of Directors of the Bristol Water Company hereby notifies the community that all rules, regulations or changes in the rules, for the laying of pipes, and all rates and the rules and regulations of the company in relation to the pipes shall be published. G. M. DOLLANCE, Clerk pro tem. BRISTOL, Oct. 1, 1874.

Notice of Application for Charter.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made under the Act of Assembly approved April 29, 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and Regulation of certain corporations" for a charter for the American Hook and Ladder and Hose Company to be located in Bristol. 720 ALLEN CAWOOD, President.

Farmers' Nat. Bank of Bucks Co.

REPORT made to Comptroller of Currency October 2, 1874.

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts	$221,3 6 71
U. S. Bonds	103,000 00
Due from Banks	21,300 41
Real Estate and Fixtures	8,00 00
Expenses and Taxes	3,11 77
Cash Item	41,613 ??
	$410,00 1

LIABILITIES

Capital	$1?0,0 00
Surplus and Profits	8,5?3 ??
Circulation	77,5 0?
Dividends Unpaid	1,1 20
Due Depositors	114,2?0 05
Due to Banks	?,02 22
	$410,0?0 41

723 C. P. BIDDLE, Cashier.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at Public Sale on SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14th at 2 o'clock P. M. on the premises that handsome and desirable little farm of the late A. Wright (late Joseph Booth?) situate in Middletown township Bucks county the Bristol and Oxford road about 1 miles from the former place adjoining lands of W. H. Richardson, Wesley White, George White, John ?? and others. There are about Thirty Six Acres of land one acre being young timber and the rest arable and productive divided into suitable fields.

The improvements are a BEAUTIFUL and COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, stone, two and a half stories high with two large parlors, dining room and chamber, kitchen and back kitchen. Back large parlor and all on the first floor, three rooms and entry on the second floor and three in the attic. Good cellar under the whole. Piazza along the front and one side of the building all well finished. A well of excellent water and finely shaded with trees, a grape and other fruit trees in good bearing. The situation is a good location. The buildings are in healthy place and affords a good prospect. Neighborhood excellent.

This property has unusual attractions for purchasers. Here is a ??? situated in the finest—soil, buildings and situation. Situated in the ??? in the ??? built in the ???. The premises will be shown any day by the owner of John Wright residing thereon. Terms will be at time of sale.

ANTHONY SWAIN, P. C. HARRISON } Agents. 434

LOW PRICES STILL MAINTAINED!

AT THE

Bridgewater Lumber Yard.

Determined to be in keeping with the times, and thus satisfied are selling Lumber the

CHEAPEST IN BUCKS COUNTY!

LOOK AT MY PRICES!

CALL AND EXAMINE!

2 ft. Heart Cypress Shingles	$25 00
(Ready for roofing.)	
12 in. Stock White Pine Boards	25 00
Superior 12 in. " "	28 00
Yellow Pine Flooring, good,	30 00
White Pine Flooring,	30 00
Hemlock Joists and Scantling	16

White Pine Boards planed at all prices. Also Laths, Pales, Siding, post holed and planed. Just landing lot of Southern Lath only $1.00. Lumber under cover can be had at any time.

COAL.

Best Brands Lehigh prepared expressly for family use.

Stove and Egg	$6 50 per ton
Chestnut,	50 per ton

Coal ordered and delivered by cart at very small advance.

Your orders solicited.
711 GEORGE NEBEKER

BOUTCHER & SIMONS,

DEALERS IN

LUMBER, COAL,

Wood, Lime, Fertilizers, Etc.,

Cornwell's Depot,

BUCKS COUNTY, PA.

BUILDING LUMBER of all kinds on hand or furnished to order. COAL of the best qualities and lowest rates. Agents for **West Philadelphia Drove Yard Manure,** Sold by the ton and the cheapest manure in market. Also HORSE STABLE MANURE. F. W. BOUTCHER, E. B. SIMONS, 606 Cornwell's Depot.

MORRISVILLE OYSTER BAY HEAD-QUARTERS.

Here can be found the only OYSTER SALOON in Morrisville. The finest Oysters constantly on hand and served in every style. The choicest brands of Tobacco and Cigars. **L. R. BURNS.** 668 Opposite Gill's Hotel, Morrisville, Pa.

BARCLAY B. FORREST.

BENSALEM, *near Buttonwood Mills,* Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of

RAG CARPETS.

Carpets made to order and delivered with promptness. All orders promptly attended to. 605

Newportville.

UNION HALL,

Newportville, Bucks Co., Pa.,

Is one of the largest and finest Halls in the county, for Lectures, Exhibitions, Parties, &c.

TO LET, on reasonable terms. Apply to or address **W. R. VANDIGRIFT,** 122 Newportville P. O., Pa.

SAMUEL GOSLIN,

DEALER IN

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,

Corn Shellers, Cutting Boxes, Sausage Cutters, &c.

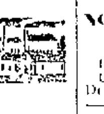
I make my Sausage Cutter a specialty believing it to cut more meat in the same time than any other Chopper for the same amount of money invested.

REPAIRING of all kinds promptly attended to.

Newportville, Bucks County, Pa. 672

NEWPORTVILLE FLOUR MILLS,

NEWPORTVILLE, PA.



FLOUR FRESH GROUND FROM THE BEST WHEAT, Promptly delivered to Customers.

SEEDS:

Such as TIMOTHY and CLOVER constantly on hand at the most reasonable price. Cash paid for all kinds of grain at market prices such as Wheat, Corn, Rye, Oats &c. **I. C. PYPHER,** 671 Newportville, Pa.

EDGAR ADAMS,

HARNESS MAKER,

Newportville, Pa.,

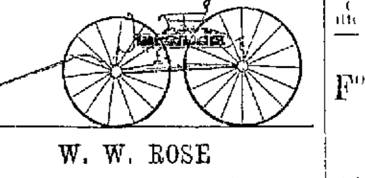
Has on hand and manufactures to order HEAVY AND LIGHT HARNESS. Both Double and Single, heavy and light Fly Nets light and heavy Collars and Bridles, Fly Nets, Whips, Circingles, Fancy Horse Sheets and Lap Covers, Horse Blankets and Lap Robes, Horse Brushes and Combs, fancy web Halters, Leather Halters, Horse Boots, Chinese Waterproof Blacking, Vacuum Oil, Frank Miller's Harness Dressing, Neatsfoot Oil, Axle Grease, Collar Pads, and Cumberland's cream soap. Also, the Best Salve for Bruised and sore Horses.

Gentlemen and Ladies SATCHELS, CARPET VALISES, TRUNKS, &c.

Trunks and Harness repaired neatly and promptly. All work warranted. Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere. I am selling as cheap as the cheapest on three months credit. 247

LOOK HERE!

THE BEST STYLES IN THE COUNTY



W. W. ROSE

HAS NOW ON HAND A HEAVY STOCK OF

CARRIAGES,

consisting of all

The Latest New York Patterns.

SHOO FLIES

TRACK SULKEYS,

TROTTING WAGONS

SUNSHADES, FALLING TOPS,

GERMANTOWNS AND

JAGGER WAGONS.

The public are respectfully invited to inspect my stock. 50

Railroad.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK DIVISION

On and after September 1st 1874

Trains to and from Bristol Station

For Philadelphia

Kensington Depot 7 15, 7 45, 8 26, 10 05 A. M. 12 28, 4 06, 7 16, and 10 05 P. M. On Sundays 12 28 and 5 27 P. M. West Philadelphia 3 27 and 5 52 A. M., 2 51, 5 11, 6 37, and 9 18 P. M. On Sundays 9 38 P. M.

For New York

At 1 16, 7 33, 9 21, and 11 47 A. M., 2 21, 4 10, and 7 49 P. M. Sundays 9 21 A. M., 4 10 and 7 49 P. M.

For Trenton

At 7 33, 9 21, 11 09, and 11 47 A. M., 2 21, 4 18, 4 45, 4 10, 5 31, 6 07, 6 18, 7 59, 9 06 P. M. On Sundays 9 18 A. M., 4 18 P. M.

The 7 33 and 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains connect with Belvidere Division.

From Philadelphia

Leaves Kensington Depot 6 35, 7 10, 11 15 A. M., 2 30, 3 30, 5 00, 5 30, 6 25, 6 45, 20 P. M. On Sundays 6 45 A. M., 2 30 P. M. West Philadelphia Depot at 8 30, and 11 00 A. M., 3 15, 3 45, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M., and 12 00 night.

From New York.

At 7 15, 8 15, and 9 25 A. M., 12 25, 2 55, 4 05 and 6 35 P. M. For LONG BRANCH and SOUTH AMBOY 11 24 P. M.

From Trenton.

At 6 40, 8 00, and 9 40 A. M., 12 00, 2 30, 3 40, 4 30, 6 15, 7 00, 9 14 and 9 40 P. M. On Sundays 12 and 7 51 P. M.

From Philadelphia, Westward.

Fast Line West. Philadelphia Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West at 8 00 A. M., 1 40 P. M. Daily except Sunday and 8 10 P. M. Daily.

For Harrisburg, Williamsport, the Oil Regions and Erie 11 30 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Harrisburg, Elmira, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls &c. at 11 30 A. M.

A through passenger train especially for parties moving westward leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 A. M. daily except Monday. For passage by this train application should be made to Emigrant Agent, 1?? Market Street, Philadelphia, where first class and emigrant tickets can be obtained.

For further information see time tables which can be obtained at the ticket office.

F. THOMSON, D. M. BOYD Jr., Gen. Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent. C. W. JARKEY, Supt. N. Y. Division. J. W. JACKSON, 30 Gen. Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Division.

STEAMBOAT Edwin Forrest,

Leaves Arch St. Wharf		Leaves South Trenton	
Thursday Oct. ??	9 A. M.	Thursday Oct. ??	1 1 M.
Friday	?? 30	Friday	??
Saturday	?? 30	Saturday	??
Monday	?? M.	Monday	??
Tuesday	?? 12 P. M.	Tuesday	??
Wednesday	??	Wednesday	?? Bordentown
Thursday	9 ??	Thursday	?? A. M.

Fare—Philadelphia to Trenton ?? cents, Bordentown ?? all other places 25 cents. Excursion 40. 111

STEAMBOAT John A. Warner,

TRIPS RESUMED.—The splendid Steamboat John A. Warner, leaves Chestnut Street Wharf Phila. at 2 P. M. for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia.

RETURNING.—Leaves Bristol at 7½ A. M. and 4 P. M.

Fare 25 cents.—Excursion 40 cents. 317

STEAMBOAT TWILIGHT.

The Steamer TWILIGHT will make two trips on and after May 4th leaves Chestnut Street Wharf at ?? A. M. and ?? P. M. for Burlington, Bristol and Florence, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia and Beverly. Returning leaves Florence at 10 o'clock A. M. and Bristol at 10 stopping at all the above landings each way. On the ?? o'clock trip only as far as Bristol leaving there at ?? P. M. On Sundays—Leave Phila. at ?? A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning—Leave Bristol at ?? A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents—Excursion 40 cents. 377

Tomlinson's Express and Accommodation Line.

BRISTOL & NEWTOWN

BY STAGE

Mail Line via Bristol leaves Newtown at 7 30 A. M. on the arrival of the Doylestown Stage, passing through Attleboro at 8 15, Hulmeville 8 45. Newportville 9 00, arriving in Bristol in time for the first Belvidere Express Line for Philadelphia and first line for New York.

Returning Stage leaves on arrival of 10 45 A. M. train from Kensington at Bristol. Also passengers can take the 8 3? A. M. train from New York, and connect with the Stage at Bristol.

Stage for Doylestown leaves Newtown at 2 30 P. M. on the arrival of the Bristol Stage, passing through Wrightstown, Anchor, Pineville, Centreville, Spring Valley and arriving in Doylestown at 5 o'clock.

Returning leaves Doylestown at 4 30 A. M. passing through the above named places and arriving in Newtown in time for the Bristol Stage.

Office in Newtown at Amos Fastburn's Store, in the city at the Adams Express Office and at 2?? N. Second street.

Passengers can purchase tickets of the drivers, going down and at Kensington Depot coming up, and save money by so doing.

734 WM. L. TOMLINSON, Proprietor

WM. WEST | A. L. CLARK | H. G. CASE

WEST, CLARK & CASE,

Wholesale Grocers

and Provision Dealers,

Cor. Stockton & Merchant Sts.,

615 **TRENTON, N. J.**

Trenton, N. J.

J. W. BOND | W. A. BOND

J. W. BOND & SON,

PLUMBERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

No. 2 Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

The largest assortment of Gas Fixtures in the city. Orders promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. 116

BEER & MOHRFELD,

PHOTOGRAPHERS,

(Successors to A. W. McGinley & Co.)

No. 13 East State Street, Trenton, N. J.

(Mansion House.)

Life Size Plain and Colored Water Colors and Crayon Copying, and Porcelain Pictures neatly finished. Particular attention paid to children. 70

ANDREW CAHILL,

DEALER IN

Looking-Glasses, Picture Frames,

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

No. 62 Green street, Trenton, N. J. 411

WE DYE TO LIVE AND LIVE TO DYE

M. ARUNDALE,

Dyer and Scourer,

NO. 2 WARREN STREET, TRENTON, N. J.

Next door to J. Anthony Gut's Grocer.

Clothes Dyed and Scoured at reasonable rates. Give me a call and I will guarantee satisfaction. Don't forget the place. 71

WILLIAM M. DISBROW,

(Formerly at BOWLES old Stand)

HAS OPENED A

Tobacco & Segar Store

at 24½ East State St., Trenton, N. J.

Call and see. Satisfaction guaranteed. 113

JOSEPH B. YARD,

MANUFACTURER OF

IRON RAILING,

(At B?? old stand)

No. 6 Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.

Particular attention given to enclosing Cemetery Lots. 201

CHARLES S GAUNT,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

All Kinds of Cigars

OF OWN MANUFACTURE

No. 90 *Greene Street, Trenton, N. J.*

At the lowest prices. The No. 1 ?? Cigar and ?? a specialty. 115

E. KOPP

DYES TO LIVE AND LIVES TO DYE,

and does all kinds of

FANCY DYEING.

ALL WORK DONE IN A SUPERIOR MANNER

No. 39 Warren Street, 3 doors below Front St. **TRENTON, N. J.**

Goods sent from the country will receive prompt attention. 17

Fertilizer For Sale

FOR which highest price paid and will take in trade Hay, Oats, Corn. Enquire at

F. C. NEIDE & CO.'S SOAP WORKS

Cor. Market and Union Sts., 181 **TRENTON, N. J.**

GEORGE WESTON,

Ornamental Sculptor,

Marble Yard on Stockton Street,

(Between State and Front ??)

TRENTON, N. J.

Designs furnished for Monuments, Cemetery Work, etc. All orders promptly attended to at the lowest prices. 61

Ladies', Misses' and Children's

SHOES.

I have in stock all the latest styles and the best makes of shoes, especially of the ad vantages of ??

A full assortment of Fine Goods

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

at retail at

30 Warren Street,

TRENTON, N. J.

Call and see. A discount of 3 per cent. by purchasing at once.

J. LANING 44 MANUFACTURER

TRY THE

Great Cough Remedy.

EVANS'S Celebrated **Balsam of Honey, Wild Cherry and Tar**

A Certain Cure for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, Infants in Croup &c.

This pleasant and effectual Cough Remedy has been used in hundreds of families during the winds and severe colds.

Over **50,000** Bottles sold! Every one likes it. Children Cry for it. Every family should keep it in the Family.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

18

ESTABLISHED 1847.

Exton's Trenton Crackers,

Pronounced by connoisseurs as the best in the Market.

Beware against the numerous imitations of these celebrated Crackers the public should

ASK FOR

EXTON'S CRACKERS,

and see that his name is stamped on each and every Cracker.

For sale by Grocers generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

ADAM EXTON & CO. Manufacturers, **Trenton, N. J.**

Price list and Circulars sent on application.

EXTON'S Trenton Crackers the only genuine original Trenton Crackers. Buy EXTON'S.

EXTON'S Trenton Wine Crackers—Delicious wholesome and cheap. Buy Exton's Wine Crackers.

EXTON'S Trenton Crackers—Beware of imitations and substitutes. Buy EXTON'S.

EXTON'S Trenton Crackers—Manufactured by A. EXTON & Co. Trenton, N. J. 165

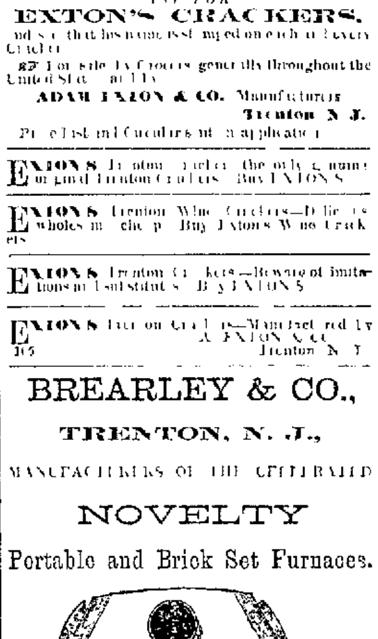
BREARLEY & CO.,

TRENTON, N. J.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

NOVELTY

Portable and Brick Set Furnaces.



Every character of TIN, SHEET IRON, BRASS or COPPER WORK done to order.

Ranges, Stoves,

SLATE MANTELS, &c., &c.

Cor. State and Greene Sts.,

64 **TRENTON, N. J.**

Burlington, N. J.

W. E. SCHERMERHORN,

Paper Hanger,

Also Dealer in

WALL PAPER OF ALL KINDS AT CITY PRICES.

Paper Hanging done cheaper and as well as by any one in the city.

40 East Union St. & Market Place,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

Orders promptly solicited. 477

J. R. DUBEL'S

Fancy Cake Bakery, Confectionery,

Restaurant and Ice-Cream Saloon

Parties, Families and Fairs supplied at short notice.

ICE CREAM and Water Ices Wholesale and Retail. Also Dealer in ?? Fruits, Oranges, Lemons, Bananas, Figs, Nuts, &c., which is constantly on hand at

10 High St., Burlington, N. J. 461

HILLIER & BREWIN,

AUCTIONEERS,

And Dealers in New and Second hand FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.,

91 High St., Burlington, N. J.

Household articles of all kinds constantly on hand. 407

J. H. IRWIN,

PLUMBER,

Gas & Steam Fitter,

No. 16 Main Street, Burlington, N. J.

Bath Tubs, Hot Air ?? Wash Basins, Water Closets, ?? and Lift ?? Pumps. Hydrants ?? ?? Water Wheels Sinks and ?? City Water ?? 66

J. W. WEBB.

Successor to W. Watson Miller,

MANUFACTURER OF

FINE DRESS SHIRTS,

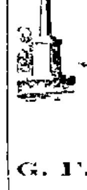
AND DEALER IN

Gent's Furnishing Goods,

NO. 61 HIGH STREET,

BURLINGTON, N. J.

Satisfaction guaranteed. Measures taken at residence. 131



BURLINGTON Marble Works.

BROAD STREET

Opposite Railroad Depot

BURLINGTON, N. J.

G. F. COLEMAN, Prop'r.

Monuments, Headstones, Tablets, Sills, &c.

Gravestones ?? ??

All orders promptly attended to. 312

J. B. CHERRY,

Merchant Tailor,

AND DEALER IN

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Ready Made Clothing,

NO. 54 MAIN STREET,

BURLINGTON, NEW JERSEY.

LARGEST STOCK

and lowest prices

IN THE COUNTY.

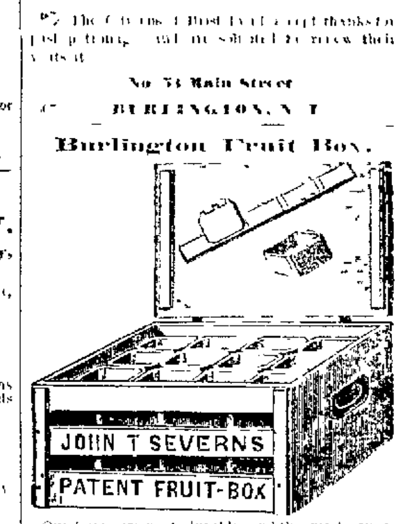
Sole Agent for Burlington County for the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

The Citizens of Bristol and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods at

No. 54 Main Street

BURLINGTON, N. J.

Burlington Fruit Box.



Our Fruit-Box is now offered as the most convenient and safe box for packing fruits of all kinds, fitting neatly in the Crates and other boxes, as they require no tacks in putting on, saving a great deal of time in packing. This makes it the most convenient Box in the market. Our Improved Crate is put together with unequalled Patent Locks strongly constructed, the sides and bottom of this box being firmly ?? ?? which the cultivation of fruit through the Crate. After years of testing for shipment for years have proved it the best packing box.

PRICES

60 qt. crates with Boxes	fruit and	$5 40
48 qt. do	do	do $4 75
32 qt. do	do	do ??
		—(with drawer $2 ??)
40 qt. crates and boxes	from	$4 50
24 qt. do	do	with drawer $1 8?
		—(with 60 pints $2 1?)
32 qt. do	do	do $1 ??
qt. do	do	do $1 ??
		—with 40 pints $1 70

Quart Boxes $?? per hundred. Pint do 2 00 do.

Rates per hundred extra packing.

TESTIMONIAL

Philadelphia, March 17th 1873.

J. T. SEVERNS & SON.—Gents:—We the undersigned Commission Merchants, after using the Fruit Boxes several seasons, can recommend it as being the best and fruit will demand better prices than any other box in use.

DAVID A. VANSCIVER,	JAMES LUKAN,
W. J. BREWER,	BUTTSALL & WELLS,
E. V. CRIMES,	J. GASKILL & SON,
JOSEPH W. HUBS,	N. P. MARSHALL,
ELLIS J. HUB,	CALEB BROWN,
JACOB HIGGINS,	JOSEPH B. CLEMENT &
AARON KEVILL,	Co.

Parties ordering by mail will please order before the Berry Season as we are then frequently unable to fill orders at short notice.

MOULDINGS.—An assortment constantly on hand and for Building at the lowest prices and quality, at 75c. an inch per 100 feet.

Will keep on hand work to order. Flooring, Siding, Planed and Unplaned Lumber at reasonable price.

FACTORY **Delaware St., Burlington, N. J.** 3 0 **J. T. SEVERNS & SON.**

Hulmeville

FREDERICK AFFLERBACH,

Carpet Weaver,

HULMEVILLE, PA.

Rag Carpets woven to order. Rags bought at the highest cash prices. 444

JOSHUA TOWNSEND & SON,

Furnishing Undertakers,

HULMEVILLE, PA.

Coffins of every variety and anything pertaining to the business furnished at reasonable prices. PATENT CORPSE PRESERVERS constantly on hand.

Strict attention given to bodies coming from a distance. 523

Auditor's Notice.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks County.

THE undersigned Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of said County to distribute the fund in the hands of Alfred Marple Assignee of George Dean and wife among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will meet all persons interested at the public house of Joseph K. Harding in Attleboro on SATURDAY the 14th day of NOVEMBER A. D. 1874 at 1 o'clock P. M. when and where they may attend if they see proper. ABRAM H. JONES, Auditor. October 17 1874 742

JOHN H. BOSTWICK Sells Looking-Glasses low—ranging in price from 1 ?? to $10 00. Look in the Picture Gallery, and see them. 101

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Bucks County Gazette:

Thursday, October 29, 1874.

THERMOMETER CALENDAR for the week ending Wednesday October 28th—Furnished by Jesse H Mears as noted at Bristol Post-Office

	7 A M	1 P M	6 P M
Thursday Oct 22	41	56	48
Friday " 23	37	47	41
Saturday " 24	37	51	38
Monday " 26	31	61	41
Tuesday " 27	48	71	61
Wednesday " 28	49	62	60

BRISTOL POST OFFICE
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS

PHILADELPHIA—Closes 9:00 A M and 5:15 P M Arrives 8:00 A M and 4:30 and 8:00 P M

NEW YORK—Closes 8 A M and 5:15 P M Arrives 11:00 A M and 7:00 P M

PRESTON—Closes 7:15, 8:30 A M and 1:0 P M arrives 10:30 A M and 4:30 and 7:00 P M

PRINCETON, NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY, TRENTON, NEWARK and JERSEY CITY closes 8:0 A M 3:30 P M arrives 10:30 A M and 7:00 P M

DOYLESTOWN—Closes 10:0, A M, 5:45, P M, arrives 9:45 A M 8:00 P M

NEWTOWN, RUSHVILLE, APPLETOWN AND NEW TOWN WRIGHTSTOWN, PENNSVILLE AND LOCKHAMAN—Closes at 10:00 A M, arrives at 4:30 P M

PERKASIE AND MOUNTAINVILLE and TRUMBAUERSVILLE—Closes at 7:30 A M, arrives at 4:30 P M

DOYLESTOWN—Arrives at 9:0 A M closes at 10:00 A M

HUSSEY MEARS & CO

SORTS.

The laying of the mains for the water works progresses

The Yardleyville Delaware bridge is being repaired

The Newtown Fire Insurance Company lost $1760 by the burning of Stover's mill at Point Pleasant.

The foundation for Edmund Lawrence's new houses on Lime street has been completed and the carpenters are busy at the frame work of the buildings.

Scott & Wynkoop, coal dealers of Newtown, have sold Lewis Pidcock's house and ten acres of land in Newtown township to Peter Kirby, of Wrightstown for $2,850

At the regular meeting of the College Building Association last Monday evening twenty five loans were sold to Joseph Pierce, at a premium of $10 75 per loan.

Dr. Johnson of Kutztown Pa., Deputy Grand Sachem visited Molly in Tribe last Monday evening, and delivered an address explained the unwritten work of the Order

The first of the course of lectures of the Y M C A will be delivered by Rev Mr Perkins on next Friday evening. Subject "Reading, or what books can do for us. Young men specially invited

The Parlor Entertainment held at Cedar Hall last Thursday evening, was well attended The Hall is filled and a number of persons were unable to gain admittance It was the 21st given and all pleased highly and satisfactorily The proceeds amounted to about $60 00

Messrs Hellworth & Collins have recently put up and fixed up and furnished in first class style gas fixtures which will be on exhibition at their rooms at the foot of Market street. They have also fitted up a new office for the accommodation of themselves and their customers

The steamboat Twilight stopped Monday will leave the Chestnut street wharf at 11 o'clock A M, for Burlington Bristol and Florence, returning will leave Florence at 2 o'clock and Bristol at half past 3 o'clock P M On Sundays will leave Chestnut street wharf at 9 A M and 4 P M and returning will leave Bristol at 10½ A M and 5 P M

The Republican Executive Committee announce that the annual meeting of Bristol and vicinity will be held in Mason Hall on Monday evening, in the room of the Town Hall Hon Alan Wood Jr., the Republican candidate for Congress in this district, John Y Crawford, Esq., of Montgomery county Hon C N Taylor and others will be present and address the meeting. Hall will also be held in Andalusia at the same time, and addresses will be delivered there by Hon Allen Wood Jr., and others

The Board of Managers of the Y M C A have adopted the following order of exercises for each month First Friday evening, devotional meeting, second Friday evening literary subjects, third Friday evening meeting, to consider the best means to promote the work of the Association, fourth Friday evening, Bible study—Review of the International Lessons for the month When there is a third Friday in the month it will be devoted to the subject of temperance. All meetings commence at 7½ o'clock and will be opened with devotional exercises

Last Saturday evening two young ladies while turning the corner of Bath and Otter streets were tripped by a rope which had been stretched across the pavement by some young scamps A great deal of complaint has been made by the ladies about the rowdies that at last this neighborhood and the canal bridge who use profane and obscene language If the police would pay some attention to those persons and customs at law, and give them a few hours in the lock up, it would in a great measure break up the nuisance

List of Letters remaining in Bristol Post Office, October 28th, 1874 Mary Leedy, Joshua Barton, George C Lanning Henry Cooper William Cole Patience Carter G Craven M Cecil Dennis Callahan Hugh Croe, Adolph De Ko la Joseph Lee, John Ferguson Phebe Green Mary W Holt Thomas Harrison, G Hibbs James Hyde, Anna Leedy John Lamb Jane Malone Miss Kate Murray George K Musgrave John Mount Sarah E Morris Edward Peoples James Patton Ellen Doherty, Enoch Simons Jesse Swan Stephens Tucker Mary Welsh Hannah White, William Wink Josephine Wright

Bristol Water Works—The Bucks County *Intelligencer* has this to remark concerning the proposition made to Council by the Bristol Water Company "A proposition to supply the town with water at the rate of $25 for each plug—the Borough to pay all expenses of plug and making connection with the main—was presented to Council at a meeting held on Thursday evening, but it being considered an excessive price the matter was laid over until the next stated meeting The Council are disposed to put a fair price for water for fire purposes but desire to obtain information from other towns as to the rates demanded and paid The general sentiment of the community is in unison with our councilmen, and it is hoped that a price will be agreed upon which will be satisfactory to all The borough authorities had expected to be able to place at least thirty plugs in order to guarantee ample protection, but at a yearly rental of $25 each in addition to the cost of purchasing the plugs it is hardly likely that a dozen will be put in the streets The charter limits the rate of taxation to $1 00 upon the hundred and this is found to be barely sufficient for ordinary purposes It will therefore be probably necessary to increase the valuation of taxable property in order to furnish adequate protection at the rates demanded, or else place plugs only in those portions of the town where the most frame houses are located, and where water is least accessible The amount of Borough taxes annually collected is less than $7 000 so put the Water company at $7 00 for thirty plugs would require over ten per cent of this amount annually An increase in the valuation of taxable property for Borough purposes would create a corresponding increase in the State, County and School taxes, and it is not to be supposed that our people would submit to this willingly As the pipes are not to extend beyond the canal at present, it therefore looks as though Torrance and Washington street would be the only ones supplied with water for some time to come."

Council Proceedings—A special meeting of Council was held last Thursday evening to hear the report of the Water Committee at which all the members were present The Committee reported that they had an interview with the Board of Directors of the Bristol Water Company, and submitted to Council a proposition from the Company to the effect that they would furnish water to the borough for fire purposes only, for $25 per plug, the borough to furnish the fire plugs and bear the expense of making connection with the water mains

The short but profound silence that followed the presentation of the report was broken by A G Tucker who said that in order to have the matter before Council in a shape that it could be freely debated, he would move that the proposition of the Water Company be accepted The motion being seconded by L A Hoguet, the proposition was discussed by most of the members present.

H M Wright remarked that he was willing to pay a reasonable price, but that he would not like to come to pay $25 per annum for each plug

Mr Hoguet desired that Council would look at the matter in a proper light and inquired if the Committee had written to persons in other places to find out the price paid in other localities He stated that he had such information, but would rather it would be presented by some one else In reply to a question from Mr Shick he stated that the Water Company had made a contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to furnish all locomotives with water for $1 50 per annum He had information from other parties that it had in parts $75 per annum was charged, at Elmira, N Y., $60, Corning $60, and at Conshohocken $25 and that the fire plugs were put in at the expense of the places named with the exception of the last He said that the Directors of the Water Company had considered the matter carefully and were willing to put it at the very lowest price and they believed that $25 cheap, was even liberal offer He stated further that the Water Company had not instructed the borough to take water and did not intend to, and that he was authorized by the Board of Directors to state that the Company would only remain open to-night

His Honor the Burgess thought it a little inconsistent in the Water Company to make a want of position to Council and that at the assembling of Council had it time for its action to that meeting, especially as the Council were without the request information as to whether the price asked was reasonable or not

Mr Hoguet regretted that the Committee had not obtained such information as to enable them to act intelligently

Samuel Pike said that in his opinion $25 a plug was too much for the borough had to pay for the meters

C W Pugh thought the price asked was exorbitant, and would not vote for the proposition

Mr Wright, considered that $25 a plug was too much for the borough

The Burgess was opposed to the price, and to the idea borough could not afford it

B F Jackson the conclusion that the company have lately acted fairly, and permission to add said that if the question was put to a vote of the people of the borough the proposition submitted by the Water Company would be thrown by a very large majority As much as he was concerned Mr Collom said he was willing to pay such a price as Towns situated similarly to Bristol did

Mr Shick offered as an amendment to the effect that the Council would contract with the Company at $25 per plug provided they are furnished and put in at the expense of the Company

Mr Hoguet pointed out that the proposition was not to be accepted by the Water Company until said that if the price asked by the Company upon the contents named in the proposition by the Council was refused Council could meet again to-morrow

Mr Shick consented that the offer of Saturday or more Convenient, was pretty near

On motion of T Wesley Wright Esq., consideration of the matter was laid over until the next regular meeting of Council, and the Committee were requested to get such information as to price paid for water in towns similarly situated to Bristol as could be obtained

The Council then adjourned

Warehouse Notes—The citizens of Wrightstown have taken instance out in opposition to the proposed new public road now behind It will be presented to the jury at the to draw on next Saturday the 31st inst

He had property will be known as the Hulings Farm in Northampton township belonging to the Estate was sold one day last week to Joseph Willard of Newtown

There are now two steam grist mills at Hulmeville, on the Pennypack creek

Stephen Doorley, near Hartsville is cutting his hours and otherwise improving his property

J D Babcock, who commanded a pick boat on the Delaware about three years, is dead, an extensive distiller

McGinley & Cox's store and manufactory passed through Wrightstown on last Sunday morning on their way to Trenton for winter quarters, they numbered 17 wagons in all some of them having six horse teams

An accident occurred on the Bay last week at the Quarry of George Palmer near the Hatboro dam by the unintended explosion of a blast A workman named Gold Bere, who is now here in Bristol was much hurt, having his eyes badly injured by the sight of one beside shutting his head and one of his fingers being afterward amputated by Dr Tolanson who is now in the Episcopal Hospital Mr Palmer

The Hatboro and Horsham Sabbath school is to hold their anniversary at the Baptist Church Hatboro on next Thursday November 5th

P F Dedrick of Wrightstown is building an addition to his residence on the Bristol road

The Boston *Post* says that Monroe Nichols, of Kintnersville, Bucks county, has begun his annual hauling of cabbage to that place He takes about 800 heads in a load, which sell at his farm for 4 cents each. His crop this season consists of about 40,000 heads, has nearly reached fifteen tons.

The contract for making the Doyles town and Dublin Turnpike Road has been awarded to Taylor Johnson of Centreville Pa., for the sum of $11500 The road is 3 miles in length and is to be finished in one year

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD the hatter and furrier has moved to Otter street, supplies parties with excellent cake and ice cream

If you want nice fresh home made pies, go to Miss S A Cross Radcliffe street below the GAZETTE office

Notice is hereby given that a large lot of Children's, Boys, Youths and Mens Overcoats made up by me out of the best material are now on hand for inspection, and I will sell them at astonishingly low figures Call and examine and be convinced S A Camp, corner Mill and Cedar Streets

A HINT

Don't would suppose
To anything richer
Of smell the tuberose passion
You clothes you must call
All Comforts TOWLE HALL
At last just the fit of the fashion

The best goods of every kind, style and grade made up into the most Stylish Clothing ever all ways be procured here Garments at lower prices than anywhere else. LENNIG & CO TOWER HALL CLOTHING BAZAAR, 518 MARKET STREET, half-way between 5th and 6th Streets, PHILADELPHIA

Riot At Newtown—On Wednesday of last week, "Burnum's Great World's Fair" gave an exhibition at Newtown The *Enterprise* reports several disturbances between the showmen and citizens It says "Some of the men connected with the show are very rough characters, and it mostly every place they exhibit there has been trouble between them and those with whom they come in contact Some difficulties took place on Wednesday night at Newtown While the evening performances were going on, several persons were standing on the ground in the rear of the tents They were ordered off by the men in charge, and as they were going away, and on the turnpike, stones were thrown at them One stone struck William Brinsley on the back of the head, prostrating him to the ground, and inflicting quite a severe wound No others were injured A young man named Kitchen was struck in the mouth as he was coming out of the tent But the greatest disturbance connected with the show took place at Atkinson's hotel, about half past twelve o'clock, after the performance was over It is difficult to get at the particulars for obvious reasons, is most well disposed and reliable persons were at home Men were intoxicated, there was noise and profanity, and fighting and shooting Edward Dillion, who lives near the Neshaminy, was there He gets into a difficulty with some of the showmen He drew a pistol and fired Whether others fired pistols or not, we do not know One of the showmen was shot in the leg, another in the head Dillion was badly hurt The worst wound was in the mouth, several of his teeth being knocked out, and his upper jaw badly lacerated He also has several wounds about his head and body mainly from beating and kicking He was taken to his home about four o'clock in the morning Dillion is badly hurt, but he is a man of strong constitution and will probably recover James Morris was beaten and is somewhat lame Several other showmen and some citizens have their heads to carry them safe from the state of affairs Persons living on Slate street were kept awake by loud oaths and profanity the effect of intoxication It was a night of drunkenness and disorder which will long be remembered by many of our citizens No arrests were made

During the past month the Presbyterian Sunday School at Phil delphia has received 21st and 1st for the ministry

MARRIED

STOCKTON—DAVIS—In Cincinnati on the 20th instant by Rev M Hillyer Jos H Stockton of Philadelphia and Miss Clara Davis of Cincinnati

QUINN—CAMPBELL—At the residence of the bride's parents on the 22nd inst by the Rev C H Nimo of Burlington Mr James Quinn to Miss S A Campbell both of Warwick, Bucks county

DIED

LLOYD—In Bristol on the 21st instant Mary Ann Lloyd in the 80th year of her age

Bristol Table Prices Current

Reported Weekly for the GAZETTE by Oct 28 1874

FLOUR AND MEAL—

Best White Wheat Flour per bbl	$8 0
Extra Wheat "	0
Rye "	7 00
Corn "	5 50
Graham " per 100 lb	3 0
Corn Meal per bbl	20
Buckwheat "	4 00 to 5 0

FRESH MEATS—

Beef per lb	18 to 20
Veal "	15 to 18
Mutton "	10 to 12
Lamb "	12 to 18

CURED MEATS—

Hams	18
Shoulders	10
Chickens	8
Lard	12

DRIED FRUIT—

Apples per bush	1 00
Peaches "	

MARKET FEE—

Beef	17
Veal	15
Lard	15 0
Hams	10
Shoulders	8
Chickens	5
Eggs	3 00

SMALL FRUITS—

Huckleberries per qt	0
Blackberries "	10

SUNDRIES—

Cider per gallon	1
Cider Vinegar "	20

POULTRY AND GAME—

Turkeys per lb	12 to 15
Ducks "	10
Geese "	10
Chickens "	10
Pigeons per pair	25
Partridges "	25
Rabbits "	10
Quail per doz	75
Venison per lb	4

VEGETABLES AND FRUITS—

Potatoes per bush	50
Sweet Potatoes per qt	10
New Turnips per bush	10
Beets "	10
Onions per qt	5
Parsnips per bush	10
Carrots "	10
Dried Corn per qt	4
Tomatoes per bush	10 to 25
Cabbages per doz	10 to 50
Celery per bunch	5
Cranberries per qt	10
Lemons per doz	25
Oranges "	10 to 50

BRISTOL GRAIN MARKET.

Reported Weekly by GEORGE DUFFIELD

FRIDAY Morning, Oct 23 1874

Wheat per bushel	$1 [illegible] to $ 8
Rye "	70
Corn "	70
Oats "	40
Rye "	65

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS

Wednesday Oct 28 5 P M

COTTON—Sales of middling uplands at 18½c net cash

FLOUR—The market is dull and prices unchanged Sales of 1000 bbls from store at $5 50@6 00 for superfine $6 00@6 50 for extras $6 75@7 25 for Northwestern extra family and $7 50@8 00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do do and $8 25@9 00 for fancy brands as to quality

WHEAT—Is dull and prices are 1@2c lower Sales of 6000 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1 30@1 31 and 2000 bushels Delaware at $1 32 Amber is nominally unchanged

RYE—Is steady at 70c

CORN—Is dull and prices are 1@2c lower Sales of 5000 bushels Western mixed at 57@58c

OATS—Are dull and prices are 1@2c lower Sales of 800 bushels Western at 40@42c

PROVISIONS—Mess pork is dull and nominal at $16 50@17 00 Bacon is dull and unchanged Hams are dull and nominal at 12@13c Lard is dull and prices are unchanged Sales of 200 tierces at 10½@10¾c

WHISKEY—Is dull and prices are unchanged Sales of 200 bbls Western at 92c

SEEDS—Cloverseed is dull and nominal at 6½@6¾c Timothy is dull and unchanged Flaxseed is dull and nominal at $1 60@1 65

Philadelphia Cattle Market

MONDAY Oct 26 P M

The market for Cattle was very dull this week and with liberal receipts prices were lower all round Selections sold at 7@7½c and common at 6@6½c

RECEIPTS—1100 head

SHIPMENTS—1100 head Sales reported as follows

BEEVES—1100 head at 6@7½c for common to extra

Philadelphia Beef and Stock quotations reported expressly for the GAZETTE by JOHN K WILLIAMS, No 26 South Third street Oct 28, 1874

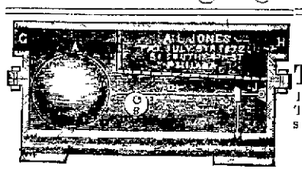
Cows—1 at $45 1 do 92 sold at 105 1 do 101 1 do at 95 1 do at 80 1 do at 75 2 do at 70 1 do at 65 1 do at 60 1 do at 55 1 do at 50 1 do at 40 1 do at 30

Calves—Sold at 5 5½ 6 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½ and 9c

Sheep—Sold at 3 3½ 4 4½ 5 5½ 6 6½ and 7c

Hogs—Sold at 6 6½ 7 7½ 8 8½ and 9c

New Advertisements.



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PRACTICAL STEAM AND GAS FITTER, AND PLUMBER.

Engineers Supplies Best Steam Dry and Belt World Draper Regulators Low Water Detectors Steam Gauges Valves Pipes and Fittings at the LOWEST MARKET RATES Also HYDRAULIC RAMS

Men sent to all parts of the interior on Steam Gas or Water work and no boys sent to do a good mechanic's job, for which employing love that strictly complied Give me a call 749

Orders Taken for Early Spring Cabbage and Cauliflower Plants

SEEDS sown in the fall and put in green under glass and will consequently be perfectly hardy and ready to set out in May in the open ground in the spring Puget sound early Drumhead since J. M. CORNELIUS & CO., Seedsmen 88 Warren Street, Trenton, N. J. P S Drawing file

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THE WELL KNOWN FAMILY MANSION AND FARM OF 90 ACRES belonging to A Murphy McClellan deceased situate on Bristol Pike Bristol Township Bucks county Pa Apply to the owning on the premises or C H McCLELLAN, Esq 746 No 207 South Sixth Street Philadelphia

Groceries & Provisions.

A Child can Buy as Cheap as a Man

GEORGE C. GILLINGHAM,

At the Old Established

Grocery, Provision & Notion Store,

Dorrance St., bet Wood & Pond Sts.

Respectfully returns his friends that he still keeps and is ready to furnish them with good Groceries Provisions Notions &c which he will sell as low as the same can be purchased in the city Also Agent for the sale of Dr McCLELLAN'S CELEBRATED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES put in hermetically sealed cans 669

HEPWORTH & COLLINS,

Plumbing, Steam and Gas Fitting,

At No 115 Dock Branches

MARKET STREET,

BRISTOL, PA.

Under Bucks County Bank Office 737

ANDREWS

THE TAILOR,

110 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia

738

Personal.

WILLIAM INGRAM has removed his Tailoring Establishment to No 1329 CHESTNUT STREET where he offers the Public of Philadelphia and his former patrons a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods

TEAS AND COFFEES

Mixed and pure Canada Tea for sale at 50 cts per lb Also Spices of all kinds Peanut Roasted Coffee Also Tea Trade of all grades 45

MRS R. GERSON'S

FASHIONABLE

MILLINERY STORE,

1022 North Second Street

The Spring Trade will find the Stock and Assortment of Millinery Goods at this Establishment unusually complete 737

M. & A. HASSLER,

Manufacturers of

Umbrellas,

AND GENTS WALKING CANES,

634 Arch Street, Philadelphia

Having a large amount of SILK ALPACA and ZANELLA UMBRELLAS to sell at their manufactory I offer them at 25 per cent less than usual prices Those at $3 50 up gold mounted are finely worth 48

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IMPORTER OF ALL KINDS OF

Musical Instruments.

A full assortment of Band Instruments always on hand 416

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CLOTHING HOUSE

AND

Merchant Tailor,

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(Between Master & Thomp No 4 Spring)

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Clothing made to order 43

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C V TOLSON & BRO.,

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Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

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Coats dyed in the piece Goods cut and made Ladies Gentlemens and Childrens Garments cleaned dyed repaired and pressed in the most superior manner Dyeing in all its branches to the most fashionable shades Orders solicited and promptly executed Goods received and delivered free of charge 709

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JOHN GORMAN & CO.,

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Coal Carriages Coal Carts and Express Wagon Springs made of the best cast steel Horse shoeing to Coal Carts Wagons and Carriages a specialty Repairing done promptly attended to 472

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PLUMBER,

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Country trade solicited 422

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For Young Men and Boys

No 112 CHESTNUT STREET above Tenth Opposite Girard House

CLASSES ESSENTIALLY SEPARATE

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ROOMS supplied for counter and meat gas Kitchen ranges set Gas Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures for sale at low prices Gas Fitting and Plumbing done with neatness and dispatch at the lowest rates Orders left at the Office of the Gas Co., 1st and Market streets, will receive prompt attention 1 1

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DR. F. R. THOMAS, Dentist, has entire practice to Adjusting Trusses and Artificial Limbs, at 1228 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. Over 20 years' experience. Ladies attended at their residences. 1 1

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Watches Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired Weddings Engraving done Orders solicited 646

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PHOTOGRAPH and FERROTYPE GALLERY,

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Pictures taken in cloudy weather as well as bright Particular attention paid to enlarging, India ink and copying All photographs warranted to give satisfaction Reasonable Rates 711

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Photographs Ferrotypes Ivorytypes and Miniatures in Oil Colors Pictures on Linen Tissue Cards Frames &c 1

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Toys! Toys! Toys!

LARGE AND SELENDID STOCK OF

TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,

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STUDIO OF ART.

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Ice Cream & Dining SALOONS,

No 504 North Second St., PHILA

Weddings Parties Festivals furnished with every variety of Plain and Fancy Ices Ice Cream wholesale and retail 699

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LADIES' AND GENTS'

OYSTER AND DINING ROOMS,

69 North Second St., (2 doors bel Arch),

Formerly 52 Bar Avenue

The best in the City Oysters in their city 589

WILLIAM ALLEN'S

DINING ROOMS,

130 Market Street, Philadelphia.

Where he is prepared to furnish the best and choicest Meals in Philadelphia

N B—Be sure to the Room 237

To Get a Good Dinner,

GO TO

R. W. CLARK'S

TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON,

No. 61 North Sixth Street,

first below Arch Street,

PHILADELPHIA

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JOHN J. SLIFER'S,

(SUCCESSOR TO JACKSON & SLIFER)

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S

RESTAURANT

AND

DINING SALOONS,

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GENTLEMEN OF LADIES visiting Philadelphia will find in the commodious saloons all the delicacies of the season prepared by experts in the art of cooking and at MODERATE PRICES

In connection with the Dining Department we give particular attention to our

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The well selected stock, polite attendants and prompt supervision we aim to merit continuance of favors 671

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DAVID L. KETLER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FINE CIGARS,

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Leaf and Manufactured Tobacco,

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CHEWING and SMOKING Tobacco of every kind constantly on hand

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On Sale Cigars specially Choice Fine Cut in bulk

SUMMERS & SMITH,

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Manufacturer and Dealer in

Tobacco and Cigars,

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Opposite Kensington Depot No 2 Old Cross Roads below Berks Street

All kinds of FINE CIGARS AND TOBACCO for sale at the lowest wholesale and retail prices 105

CHARLES W. KETLER.

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Fashionable Hatter,

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Soft Hats of French Fur Trimmings Dress Hats and Caps of the Newest Styles Always on hand

All the Celebrated Soft Hats manufactured by Messrs Dunlap Knox Young Miller Stetson Bailey Genin Lincoln & Bennett and other Makers

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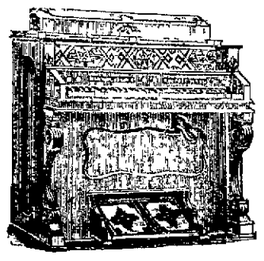

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OCTOBER.

BY LYDIA A. CALDWELL PENNOCK.

The year grows splendid; on the mountain steep
Now lingers long the warm and hazy light,
Dying by slow degrees into the deep,
Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year,
Rises the woods' magnificent array;
Beyond, the purple mountain heights appear
And slope away.

The Elm, with musical, slow motion laves
His long, lithe branches in the tender air;
While from his top the gay Sordello waves
Her scarlet hair.

Where Spring just hid her violets 'neath the fern,
Where Summer's fingers oped fold after fold,
The odorous, wild, red roses' heart now burn
The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill, the lowliest flowering herb,
The fairest fruit of season and clime,
All wear alike the mood of the superb
Autumnal time.

Now Nature pours her last and richest wine!
Like some Bacchante, by the singing streams
Reclines the enchanted Day, wrapped in divine,
Impassioned dreams.

But where the painted leaves are falling fast,
Among the vales, beyond the farthest hill,
There sits a Shadow dim and sad, and vast,
And lingers still.

And still we hear a voice among the hills,
A voice that mourns among the haunted woods,
And with the mystery of its sorrow fills
The solitudes.

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf,
And doth her fairest festal garments wear,
So Time, all noiseless, in his mighty sheaf
Binds up the year.

The mighty sheaf which never is unbound!
The Reaper whom our souls beseech in vain!
The loved, lost years that never may be found
Or loved again.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

POULTRY.

REPORTED BY W. H. YEOMANS.

While the Columbia (Conn.) Farmers' Club were having the subject of Poultry under consideration, remarks were made as follows:

S. Hunt.—There is no doubt but that the raising of poultry for a small business, can be made profitable. I think ducks are misrepresented, I consider them profitable; they are great layers, commencing early in the spring and continuing until July or August, and their eggs will sell for more than hen's eggs, especially among a foreign population. The feathers are also valuable, about as good as geese feathers, and it does not take but a little time to get enough for a bed. I have kept the White Leghorn hen, but they are tender, require a warm roost, for when their combs are frozen it affects their laying qualities, and I consider them good layers. I had poor luck in starting this breed; I purchased eggs at Norwich at a good price, and hatched and raised two roosters; the next year I purchased again and hatched and raised one rooster, so that I finally satisfied myself with a cross. I consider turkeys profitable, or at least I have found them so, and have raised them for years. Cannot see how any one can obtain fifty, sixty or one hundred dollars easier than by raising turkeys. They will run about the lots in the fall, pick up chestnuts and acorns and partly care for themselves. I suppose that hens two or three years old will fatten much easier and quicker than a chick; and I believe that a hen is capable of laying about so many eggs, and think, therefore, that the sooner we can force them to lay this number the sooner we can fat them and get them into market. I have an account of all the eggs I have sold for years, and can tell the price they brought.

L. C. Clark.—Have kept more or less turkeys ever since I commenced keeping house, usually the common breed. Have raised hens weighing from eleven to thirteen, and have raised cocks from nineteen to twenty-five pounds dressed weight. A turkey does not get its growth until about the first of January, or later. The price usually advances after the first of January. Always keep more or less hens, but have kept no account of eggs or fowls sold. Keep a mixed breed, do not like a full blood; have had some fancy breeds, but like a mixture best. My poultry is more profitable in the winter than in the summer; from twenty hens have frequently brought in from twelve to fifteen eggs per day in winter, which always sell for a good price. I have a good place to keep my hens; they have the run of the basement to my wagon-house, and although they do not add to its neatness yet it is warm and affords them good shelter. Have kept hens until they were several years old, but think their laying qualities are greatly impaired with age; do not now mean to keep hens more than about one year.

S. E. Lyman.—Have always kept hens, from fourteen to twenty-five, but never kept any particular account. Within a few years have crossed different breeds, but have discovered no marked difference. The Bramahs are too much inclined to set. Never have raised turkeys, although I have had sometimes sixty or seventy belonging to my neighbors on my premises. I have kept a sort of an account the past year, and have found that it costs about one dollar per head to keep hens through the year. I always practice giving my hens all they will eat of corn and corn meal wet up, and in that way am much less annoyed by their scratching or doing injury to crops generally. I feed both at night and morning. It costs considerably less to keep hens in summer than in winter. From March until August is the most profitable portion of the year; the remainder of the year if they fully pay expenses I am satisfied. I have kept the past season sixty hens, raised sixty or seventy chickens; sold off the old hens in the summer, and so am now back to my original stock. I have fed out during the year seventy bushels of corn or its equivalent. Hens will do much better and lay better if fed a part of the time on oats and meal wet up. Hens will reduce the hay crop over a small surface, such as they ramble over, about one-half. The sales from my sixty fowls are such as to leave me an actual profit of about fifty dollars, after deducting feed and estimated damages, &c., so far as the same could be estimated. They laid in eleven months four hundred dozen of eggs which sold from twenty-three to twenty-eight cents per dozen. Hens want regular care every day. Brood hens will lay in the fall and pullets, with good care and keeping, will lay in the winter. I got more eggs in January and February, 1873, than I did in August, September, or October. Hens require a warm place with sand and ashes in which to wallow.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

CURING FODDER CORN.

BY WILLIAM H. YEOMANS.

The use of fodder corn is becoming common among many farmers, notwithstanding the President of the New England Agricultural Society has upon several occasions declared its utter worthlessness. The milk-pail test is one much better than any other that can be given, and it is sufficient to take the testimony of practical dairymen to establish the value of this fodder. As very much depends upon the proper curing, a few suggestions may not be out of place. It is not safe to cut fodder corn and pack it in any considerable quantities until well dried. And how to accomplish this appears to be a question upon which farmers differ in opinion. On the farm of James J. Webb, of Hamden, Conn., this fall there were fifteen acres of fodder corn, which, upon a test by Mr. Webb and Prof. Johnson to determine the quantity of green fodder per acre, yielded 212 tons of fodder; some of it had grown to the height of ten or twelve feet, and a finer quality could hardly be found. With this immense quantity of fodder Mr. Webb felt no alarm as to the successful curing of the same. His method was to cut up the same close to the ground, and set it up in large stooks, as in cutting up field corn, allowing sufficient space for a free passage of the air; these are carefully drawn together at the top and tied with tarred twine, which is considered much cheaper and better than anything else; in fact he ties all his corn in that manner. In this way it is allowed to stand in the field until sufficiently cured, and but little if any is ever injured. That is preferred to pulling across poles or any other of the methods that are employed. When sufficiently cured it is taken the barns and sheds preparatory to being cut and steamed, in which condition it is very much relished by cattle. The question of how much green corn fodder will shrink in drying is to be determined from the same field; but even allowing that two-thirds or more of the weight is lost, it is plain to be seen that this is is an invaluable mode of obtaining fodder, and as the manure heap is increased in proportion to the increase of feeding substance, it is good economy to put in a few acres of fodder corn and so improve the farm. Not only that, but if fodder corn is employed to considerable extent it admits of the sale of an equal quantity of hay which finds a more ready market at a much better price.

Columbia, Conn., Oct. 4, 1874.

[For the Bucks County Gazette.]

FARMERS, PROTECT YOUR HOMESTEADS.

BY WALTER ELDER.

Nobody ever knew of a building being struck and burned with lightning while a large tree was growing near it. Trees have a strong attraction for the electric fluid and save buildings near to them. Soft wood trees have the most powerful attraction for lightning. It seems strange that farmers do not plant trees around their homesteads to save them from such destruction. The soft Maple, Red Maple, Balsam and Lombardy Poplars, and all kinds of willow trees, are of quick growth and very attractive of the electric fluid during thunder storms.

Every summer we see or learn of homesteads being destroyed by lightning, and often when full of the farm products. What a loss and grief! Every working farmer can secure his homestead from such destruction, by planting a few rapid-growing trees near the buildings. Fruit trees grow too slow. Trees set twenty or thirty yards from buildings will save them. Gentlemen of science would not live in country houses that had no trees growing near to them. We have seen trees near to buildings split in their stems from top to base by lightning and the buildings were untouched.

November is the best month in the fall to plant deciduous trees; yet they can be successfully transplanted from November to the middle of April in this latitude. When transplanted from our native woods they do not succeed so well, as they never have been transplanted and depend upon their tap roots for support, and have but few fibres. Trees got in a nursery have been twice transplanted, and have many spreading roots, and are sure to grow well if properly transplanted and the soil is suitable for them. Some trees will grow upon many kinds of soils, and for every kind of soil there are trees that will flourish upon them; so there is no reasonable excuse for not protecting the homestead buildings with growing trees.

Philada., Pa., Oct. 19, 1874.

PRIESTS AND SCHOOLMASTERS IN FRANCE.—Three curious articles, says the Manchester *Examiner*, have just appeared in the *Dix-neuvième Siecle*, under the signature of Francisque Sarcey. The writer has obtained possession of a report addressed by the village schoolmasters of France to the Minister of Public Instruction. His article deals with the answer of the schoolmasters to a question put them by the Minister, asking what complaints they had to make about the authority legally exercised by the clergy over public instruction. The replies are certainly startling. From the Seine-et-Oise comes the following: "Difficult indeed is the situation of the schoolmaster when mayor and priest of his district do not agree! No man can serve two masters. We have known a schoolmaster who polished the floors of his priest's house, and did the heavy work in general." Another priest had applied for his schoolmaster to be changed, denouncing him as an *cargumant* and a *demon*. Inquiry elicited the following answer: "M. de Cure wished to make his schoolmaster dig his garden. He refused to do it. This was the sole cause of his rage. On the master's refusal to sing, being ill, his cure caused him to lose fourteen pupils out of twenty-six, threatening the parents to dismiss the children from catechism class." Other statements follow, almost as hard to believe. A schoolmaster is brutally dismissed for declining to give six weeks instead of the legal month as holiday. His wife, being in childbed at the time, dies from the removal. Another is made to do penance on his knees in the church on Sunday before all the parish. In fact, it would seem by these reports that the village schoolmaster is no better than the servant of the cure. He says "My schoolmaster," as he says "My sacristan." It is the schoolmaster's duty to fold the vestments, to ring the bells, and to sweep the church, and he seems to be lucky if he escapes more menial duties. Schools kept by religieux are granted every advantage. "In general, the salary of a religieux," reports the Academy of Besancon, "is higher than that of a laic. The Commune supplies and keeps up their furniture. Two religieux are wanted where one laic suffices. Ah! if we dared to tell what we suffer in this rude life we should open many eyes and dissipate many prejudices. It is an injustice to leave the poor lay schoolmaster struggling with the numbers of a large school, while, close by, there is a foundation of religieux or religieuses three times as numerous in its staff." It is to be observed that M. Sarcey appears to be dealing with a private report collected eight years ago. He assures us that things are worse still at the present time.

LET THE SICK DIE.—M. LOUIS LANGUE'S SANITARY NOTIONS.—I was lately conversing with M. Louis Langue, one of the French admirers of M. Darwin, and during the interview M. Langue developed a very remarkable consequence of the doctrine of the survival of the fittest. He urged that inasmuch as species and individuals survive in the struggle for life only by reason of superior ability to master their environment, whereby it comes to pass that the strong propagate the strong and perfection is reached, it is unscientific and unjustifiable to interfere with nature in her work in any way whereby those who are unfit to survive shall be aided in their struggle. Man is not exempt from the action of the general law of the survival of the fittest, and therefore any means whereby the weak are kept in their existence, and it is rendered possible for them to propagate their species, is indefensible. When the Spartans killed their deformed offspring, they were aiding nature in the accomplishment of its designs: but much more shall we aid in this direction if we shall entirely do away with doctors, medicines, hospitals, and all the adjuncts of the healing art. The world is overpopulated; there was a time when it was possible for plagues and epidemics to kill off the weaker, the surplusage, of humanity, and leave on the earth only those who, by reason of their high physical condition, were able to survive. But the inventions by which we have learned to cuddle the weak, to doctor and bolster them against nature, so that now consumptives are legion, and there is hardly a man without some latent disease, have brought about a condition of affairs which it is absolutely necessary to change if the race is to improve. Let those who are weak go down, as nature intended they should, when attacked by disease, and in a few generations the descendants of the strong alone will survive. M. Langue is so steady a devotee to this idea that when his own child was ill a few months ago, he refused to call in a physician, and the child died. Whether his practice will be generally accepted is very questionable, even though one sees little fault to find with his theory.—*Paris Correspondence of New York Graphic.*

FEEDING BY MACHINERY.—At the Jardin d'Acclimatation I witnessed the operation of a mechanical arrangement for feeding fowls. A large revolving drum cylinder is divided into a hundred compartments, more or less, as desired, and in each one is placed a fowl. The proper food for fattening in the shortest possible time having been determined, it is prepared in a semiliquid form and injected into the stomach by means of a sort of force pump. The operator who sits before the drum which contains chickens, turkeys, ducks, geese, or whatever "bird" is to be fattened, takes one by the neck in such a way that its mouth is forced open, inserts a metallic tube and by the pressure of his foot injects the food, an indicator telling him when just the required quantity is given. The bird settles back in its box apparently satisfied and the operator passes to another. The operation is quickly done, at least one hundred and fifty being fed in an hour. Fowls fattened by this process are recommended for the "fineness, delicateness and exquisite taste of the flesh."—*Cor. Hartford Courant.*

WET BOOTS.—The *Agriculturist* gives the following advice to farmers, who, next to fishermen, are to get their boots wet through:—When the boots are taken off, fill them quite full with dry oats. This grain has a great fondness for damp, and readily absorbs the last vestige of it from the wet leather. As it takes up the moisture it swells and fills the boot with a tight-fitting last, keeping its form good, and drying the leather without hardening it. In the morning shake out the oats and hang them in a bag near the fire to dry, ready for the next wet night, draw on the boots, and go happily about the day's work.

Husbandry.—The price of a family cradle.

Bristol.

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Civil Engineer and Surveyor,
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506

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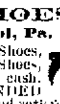
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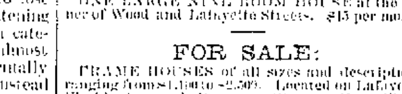
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ESTATE OF PHILIP [illegible]AGER, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks County. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having legal claims against the same are desired to present them in proper order for settlement, without delay, to
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All classes of Invalids successfully treated without drug medicines. The sick, who have tried all other methods of treatment in vain, are invited to be cured by the Hygienic System of medication.
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ORIENT SPRINGS
Health Institute,
AMHERST, MASS.,
For the treatment of Paralysis in all its forms, Spinal Diseases, Contracted Cords and Limbs, Crooked Feet and Hands, Enlarged Joints, Wry Neck, St. Vitus' Dance, all Deformities, Lameness, and Nervous Diseases, Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Lungs, Hysteria, &c. A few families can be accommodated with SUMMER BOARD at this celebrated institution this season. Address
G. W. RHODES, M. D.,
504 Medical Director.

West Street Hotel,
Nos. 41, 42, 43 and 44 West Street,
NEW YORK.
A Temperance House,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.
Rooms 50 and 75 cents per day. Charges very moderate. The best meals and vegetables in the market. Best Beds in the city.
673 B. T. BABBITT, Proprietor.

Bristol.

SEALING WAX.
CINNAMON, whole and ground.
CLOVES, " "
GINGER, " "
ALLSPICE, " "
MUSTARD, " "
PEPPER, " "
NUTMEGS, " "
PREPARED WHEAT, Hubbell's.
CONDENSED MILK, Borden's.
EXTRACT OF BEEF, Liebig's.
PATENT BARLEY, Robinson's.
RICE FLOUR, strictly pure,
At DR. PURSELL'S
608 Drug Store.

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WASHINGTON STREET, BRISTOL PA.,
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COAL,
WOOD,
LIME,
SAND,
BRICK,
Curb & Building Stone,
TERRA COTTA PIPES,
Chimney Tops,
Garden Vases in variety. 143

H. M. WRIGHT,
No. 25 BATH STREET BRISTOL, PA.,

DEALER IN
LUMBER of all descriptions,
COAL, well picked, screened, and under cover;
WOOD, cut ready for use;
BRICK, BAR SAND,
Calcined PLASTER, CEMENT,
Lime, Hair, Chimney-Tops, Cord Wood, &c.
Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine my Stock before purchasing elsewhere.
636

J. H. FOSTER & SON,
DEALERS IN
THE CELEBRATED
ELGIN AND WALTHAM
WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
Fine Watches repaired at short notice by a practical workman. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Corner of Mill and Wood Streets,
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AT NO. 61 MILL ST., BRISTOL,
PERSONS IN WANT OF
TINWARE
of the best quality and manufacture, will find it at
C. C. DOUGLASS'
Stove & Tinware Store.
ROOFING and JOBBING done on the best of terms. 63

MEAT! MEAT!
MILTON WEBSTER,
66 MILL STREET,
a few doors above Wood, Bristol, Pa.,
KEEPS always a good quality of Beef, Veal, Mutton, &c., and is
PROMPTLY ON HAND EVERY MORNING,
to supply the wants of his customers. He asks the patronage of his old friends and the public generally. 37

STEPHEN H. CARR,
WOOD Street, Opposite Marble Yard,
Keeps on hand
THE BEST QUALITY OF MEATS OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON,
Beef, Veal, Mutton.
FAMILIES SUPPLIED EVERY MORNING AT THEIR DOORS,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. 395

THE NEW OFFICE,
North-West Corner of
Second and Chestnut
Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
BURKE'S
226 Bristol Express.

HAIR AND HUSK MATRESSES
MADE TO ORDER, and RENOVATED.
CARPETS and MATTING taken up and laid.
ORDERS left at Kinsey's Hardware Store, or at my Residence on Dorrance Street above Wood, will receive prompt attention.
Refer by permission to Moore, York & Howell, No. 261 South Second St., Alexander Miller, 211 South Second, and A. Grossman, 210 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
413 JOHN F. McMILLAN.

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IMPROVED EGYPTIAN ROOFING.
It has proved itself better and more durable than tin; is less than half the cost; can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS.
Especially adapted to covering old shingle roofs.
Manufacturers, MINER & BANNISTER,
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CROWELL'S PATENT IRON FENCES FOR BUCKS COUNTY.
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ALL kinds of Carting done on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid to the moving of PIANOS and FURNITURE.
All orders left at my residence, No. 12 Walnut St., will be promptly attended to, in the very best manner.
WILLIAM SUTCH,
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Will also renew DRESS MAKING in connection with the hair business. Being grateful for past favors, I will be thankful for future patronage.
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MILL STREET,
Next to Canal Bridge,
BRISTOL, PA.

1874. Fall. 1874.

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The Latest Novelties
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AND
TRIMMINGS,
Striped Hosiery
AND
NOTIONS
For Our Fall Trade.

FALL STYLES IN
BUTTERICK'S
Cut Paper Patterns!
NOW READY.
650

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J. H. BOSTWICK Makes the Celebrated CAMEO Photograph. None better. 136

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(A GRADUATE IN DENTAL SURGERY,)
No. 28 Radcliffe Street,
BRISTOL, PA.
Out of Office on Second-day. 218

E. G. HARRISON,
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,
CONVEYANCING AND SURVEYING,
No. 44 Mill Street,
356 BRISTOL, PA.

CHARLES WOLLARD,
Contractor & Builder,
Washington St., bet. Cedar & Wood Sts.,
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HOUSES BUILT BY CONTRACT, and all kinds of Carpenter Work promptly executed.
Satisfaction guaranteed. 600

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Surveyor & Conveyancer,
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General Insurance Agent.
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Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to.
Stair-Building a specialty. 201

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YORK & SHAW,
Carpenters & Builders,
Wilson St., bet. Walnut and Mulberry,
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Houses built by contract or day. Jobbing promptly attended to. 308

WILLIAM ALLAWAY,
Bricklayer, Stone Mason
AND PLASTERER,
BATH STREET, Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.
Ranges, Heaters and Boilers set and re-set. Jobbing promptly attended to. 230

FURNITURE
Re-upholstered and Varnished;
HOUSE PAINTING; also
WALL PAPER Sized and Varnished.
Special care given to China Glossing.
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Furniture, Stoves, Hardware,
Rag and Iron Merchant,
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ALL kinds of Second-hand Stoves and Furniture constantly on hand. KEYS fitted to Locks and LOCKS repaired. Cash paid for Rags, Paper, and all kinds of METALS. 361

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No. 6 Radcliffe Street, Bristol,
Genuine Havana and Key West
CIGARS . . A SPECIALTY.
Quality and prices guaranteed to suit the most fastidious customers.
Finest and medium grades of TOBACCO AND CIGARS at reasonable prices. 576

CARPETS
Washed and Scoured for
Five Cents per Yard;
AT
Livingston Mills,
BRISTOL, PA. 402

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Manufacturers of the Celebrated
PATENT COMBINED IRON FENCES,
WINDOW GUARDS, &c.
Samples can be seen at the Office of
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REPAIRING promptly attended to. Address or call on
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661 Bath St., Bristol, Bucks Co., Pa.

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CARRIAGE PAINTER,
AND
TRIMMER,
OTTER STREET,
Bristol, Bucks County, Pa.
CARRIAGES neatly Painted and Trimmed, at reasonable prices.
All work warranted, and promptly attended to.
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621 In all parts of the Borough.

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Capital $150,000.
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A. S. CADWALLADER.
This is a Home Company, and Insures on both Mutual and Stock Plans.
All special risks avoided.
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Bread and Cake Baker,
S. E. cor. Mill and Otter Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Tea Biscuit and Cakes of all kinds constantly on hand.
Hot Rolls and Fresh Bread served for breakfast.
Orders for Ice Cream and Water Ices filled with promptness.
WEDDINGS and PARTIES supplied. 398

CHARLES A. AHLEE,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
No. 43 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
CAKES, FANCY CANDIES, NUTS, FRUITS, &c., constantly on hand.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness.
370

JAMES S. CAWLEY,
DEALER IN
Confectionery & Ice-Cream,
(AT SAILOR'S OLD STAND,)
No. 93 Mill Street, Bristol, Pa.
Weddings and Parties supplied promptly.
Also in connection with the Confectionery, Ladies and Gents' OYSTER SALOON, where Cedar Creek Oysters will be served at short notice. 121

IF YOU WANT
A PLATE OF GOOD ICE-CREAM
GO TO
HARRY MORTON'S,
Rear of Buckley Street, Bristol.
Ice-Cream, wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. All orders promptly filled.
Ice-Cream flavored to order. 510

WM. MUNCE,
DEALER IN
Confectionery and Ice Cream,
Cor. Maple and Otter Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.
Weddings and Parties supplied with promptness.
438

S. WARWICK'S
Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
WASHINGTON STREET,
(Between Pond and Wood), BRISTOL, PA.
Oysters served in any style with promptness, and delivered to any part of town at short notice. 668

The Great Summer Drink for the Million.
SARSAPARILLA MEAD.
ONLY Five Cents a glass. At
WEVILL'S DRUG STORE,
63 Mill St., Bristol.

At J. Milnor's Store,
Corner of Wood and Washington Streets,
BRISTOL, PA.,
Can always be found a full line of
Fine Groceries and Provisions,
consisting in part of
DRIED BEEF, PREPARED HAM, BUTTER, LARD, TEAS and COFFEE.
And in fact, everything in the Grocery Line. 21

New Grocery and Provision Store.
In Dorrance St. between Wood & Pond Sts.,
BRISTOL, PA.
ROBERT SNYDER
Respectfully informs his friends that he has opened a new Grocery on Dorrance Street, and keeps constantly on hand a supply of Fresh Groceries, Fresh Meats, and Vegetables in their season.
Goods delivered to any part of the Borough, FREE. 460

JOHN LACY,
FAMILY GROCER,
Cor. Washington & Pond Sts., Bristol, Pa.
Confectioneries of every description.
Also TEA, Coffee, Sugar, Spices, Molasses, Tobacco and Cigars, &c., &c.
Mince-meat of our own make constantly on hand. 307

BOATMAN'S GROCERY STORE.
LOCK No. 3, ON CANAL.
LOUIS WOOLMAN.
Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Spices, Crackers, Cheese, and everything in the Grocery line, constantly on hand. 62

REMOVAL.
P. O. HUTCHINS
Would inform his Friends and the Public, that he has removed to the Corner of
Wood and Mulberry Streets,
where he will continue to keep on hand an assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Dried and Canned Fruits; also Confectioneries and Notions, Tobacco and Cigars. Fruits and Vegetables in their season.
All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. 610

J. V. FOSTER,
NO. 33 MILL STREET, BRISTOL,
DEALER IN
DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
AND
Provisions.
A full line of fine Groceries and Vegetables in season.
COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange.
655

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The Gazette Office
IS FULLY EQUIPPED WITH
NEW TYPE!
NEW PRESSES!
AND A FULL STOCK OF
STATIONERY,
FOR DOING ALL KINDS OF
JOB PRINTING
NEATLY,
QUICKLY
AND CHEAPLY.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS TO
JESSE O. THOMAS,
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FLOUR, FEED, LUMBER, COAL, &c.
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Successors to J. & A. Dorrance.
Flour
Fresh ground from the best of Wheat and promptly delivered to customers.
Feed
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Seasoned White Pine Boards and Plank of all grades; Hemlock Boards, Joist and Scantling, Lath Pickets, Oak Posts, &c.
Sawed Hemlock Fencing of the best quality.
Bills for large, long or odd sized timber cut at our
SAW MILL
at the shortest notice from selected logs and at the lowest prices.
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In all the varieties as to size, quality and price, so that our customers cannot fail to be suited.
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Ready Sawed for Summer use and very cheap.
CEDAR RAILS lower than usual.
Grain Bought
At the Bristol Mills, and the highest market price paid.
471 ROGERS BROTHERS.

STEREOSCOPIC LENSES and VIEWS at J. H. BOSTWICK'S GALLERY. 140

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45 Mill Street.

New Store!
New Goods!!
AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS,
Trimmings, Embroidery, Laces, Velvets,
Velveteens, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, &c.,
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Complete assortment of Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Sewing Machine Needles and Oil.
Also, a great variety of HUMAN HAIR, IMITATION GOODS, CURLS, FRIZZES, ROLLS and BRAIDS. Combings made up into any form.

Whitman's Choice Confectionery.
621

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DRY GOODS
As Cheap as the Cheapest, and as Good as the Best!
THE RUN ON "THOSE REMNANTS" STILL CONTINUES!
Thousands of Yards Sold!
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SPLENDID STYLES
As Hundreds Can Testify.
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RIBBONS!
Fancy Groceries!
A FULL LINE—CHOICE STOCK!
M. A. WALMSLEY.
621

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SEWING MACHINE!

THE SIMPLEST, MOST DURABLE, AND THE BEST!
Runs the lightest of any Shuttle Machine; makes the least noise; has self-setting needle; has the most room under the arm;
Never Skips Stitches or Breaks the Thread.
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The American Sewing Machines
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In Valuable Improvements and points of excellence which have never been attained by other Machines.
They have stood the test of the severest criticism, as well as the most malignant abuse from rival agents, who have done their utmost to prevent the introduction of a Machine so
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Their advantages are positive and unequivocal. They suit all kinds of work. Are never at fault on any kind of material.
Send for a circular.
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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
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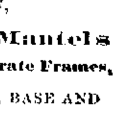
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE;
Also, WOODEN WARE, and House Furnishing Goods. Discount to the trade. Builders' Hardware a specialty. 483

FOR SALE.—A Fine lot of RAZORS, TABLE and POCKET CUTLERY, SCISSORS, etc., for sale at the Hardware Store of J. T. KINSEY, near the Post-Office Mill St., Bristol. 146

LOOKING-GLASSES.—LOOKING-GLASSES—Looking-Glasses at Bostwick's Gallery. 138

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